

STATE OF NEBRASKA  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

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Strategic Plan

March 1997



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## ACRONYM LIST

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Description</u>
911-CAD	911 - Computer-Aided Dispatch System
AAMVA	American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
BMH	Bureau of Mental Health
CA	County Attorney
CAP	County Automation Project
CAD	Central Dispatching Agency
CC	County Court
CID	Nebraska State Patrol Criminal Identification Division
CIT	Corrections Information Tracking System
CJIS	Criminal Justice Information System
CTS	Corrections Tracking System
CTS-ICS	Corrections Tracking System - Initial Classification Study
DC	District Court
DCS	Department of Correctional Services
DCS-JV	Department of Correctional Services Juveniles System
DEF	Defense Attorney
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles
DOH	Department of Health
DOR/HSD	Department of Roads/Highway Safety Division
DSS/ESD	Department of Social Services/Enforcement Services Division
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FIRE	Fire Stations
GANG	Gang System (maintained by OPD)
GPC	Games and Parks Commission
IAFIS	Interstate Automated Fingerprint Identification System
III	Interstate Identification Index
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Description</u>
INTELL	Nebraska State Patrol Intelligence Division
JAIL	Jail
JARS	Jail Admission and Release System
JDF	Juvenile Detention Facility
JPO	Juvenile Probation Office
JUSTICE	Justice System
JVC	Juvenile Court
LAB	Nebraska State Patrol Criminalistics Lab
LCC	Liquor Control Commission
LEIN	Law Enforcement Intelligence Network
LEMS	Law Enforcement Message Switch
LEO	Law Enforcement Operations
LPD	Lincoln Police Department
ME	Medical Examiner
MII	Master Identification Index
NBLETS	Nebraska Law Enforcement Telecommunication System
NCC	Nebraska Crime Commission
NCHIP	National Criminal History Improvement Project
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NCIS	Nebraska Crime Information System
NFF	National Fingerprint File
NIBRS	Nebraska Incident-Based Reporting System
NIDCAC	Nebraska Intergovernmental Data and Communications Advisory Committee
NLETC	Nebraska Law Enforcement Training Center
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
NPB	Nebraska Parole Board
OJS	Office of Juvenile Services
OPA	Office of Probation Administration
OPD	Omaha Police Department
PAROLE	Parole District
PAWN	Pawn Shop

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Description</u>
PCH	Patrol Criminal History System
PMIS	Probation Management Information System
PROB	Probation District
SAC	Statistical Analysis Center
SCA	State Court Administrator
SFM	State Fire Marshall
SHOCAP	Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program
SID	State Identification Number
SSA	Social Security Administration
UCR	Uniform Crime Reporting
UTC	Universal Traffic Citation
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
WAN	Wide Area Network

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents a plan to develop a structured criminal justice information system (CJIS) environment that allows for the sharing of information by state and local agencies throughout the criminal justice community. It addresses the strategic direction of criminal justice information management in Nebraska and identifies strategic initiatives and tactical projects that would help ensure that the desired environment is reached.

This document is part of an effort by the Nebraska CJIS Advisory Committee to develop a statewide planning framework for integration of the separate state and local computer systems that support the state's criminal justice system. It is one of several documents produced for this effort, and its main purpose is to identify a future vision of the Nebraska criminal justice system and to organize, prioritize, and delineate technology improvement projects from among 70+ application requirements identified by the CJIS Advisory Committee.

## BACKGROUND

In December 1994, acting on the recommendation of the Nebraska Intergovernmental Data Communications Advisory Council (NIDCAC), the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NCC) adopted a membership structure and scope for the CJIS Advisory Committee. The CJIS Advisory Committee's goal is to provide a forum to exchange information about data activities and provide an ongoing structure to address such issues as standards, interagency cooperation, and funding. Among the CJIS Advisory Committee's first initiatives was the development of an improvement plan that would address the strategic direction of criminal justice information management in Nebraska.

The strategic plan was developed using a planning methodology that contains three phases: situational analysis, strategy formulation, and tactical planning. The situational analysis, mission, goals, and strategic initiatives were developed during a 3-day strategic planning session with over 30 state and local participants representing all facets of criminal justice. The results from this planning session were then presented at nine regional meetings throughout the state for broader review and confirmation. The project priorities, budget definitions, and funding requirements were developed by the CJIS Advisory Committee with additional state and local representation. APPENDIX A lists the individuals routinely involved in the planning process.

## SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Over the last 5 years, the state has made significant investments in and improvements to the infrastructure supporting the criminal justice system. These improvements have included acquiring an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), developing a new Patrol Criminal History (PCH) system, developing and installing a new court case management system (JUSTICE), and implementing a new law enforcement telecommunications system, NBLETS.

While these improvements have helped, major problems and opportunities still exist. Critical information is not available or accessible to state and local jurisdictions; information is not shared between state systems, between state and local systems, or between local systems; and the state lacks standards for technology, data, and/or procedures. In addition, a large number of local jurisdictions lack basic information system capability, and new central data repositories and indices are necessary for improved system responsiveness and completeness. In addition, the plan development process (strategic planning session, nine regional meetings, and subsequent CJIS Advisory Committee planning meetings) has brought out concerns about JUSTICE and its implementation and impact on local agencies.

## STRATEGIC PLAN

Based on the planning sessions with members of the CJIS Advisory Committee and other members of the criminal justice community, as well as the review of issues, problems, and the desired long-term direction expressed by planning session participants, the overall mission for the state CJIS has been summarized as follows:

*Create and maintain a Nebraska criminal justice information system for authorized state and local criminal justice and non-criminal justice users that supports operations, policy analysis, and public safety and that is accurate, timely, complete, appropriately secured to protect privacy rights, cost-effective, and accessible.*

Within the context of this overall mission statement, the major goals for CJIS development and implementation were identified and defined by the planning meeting members. These goals are:

- Increase user access.
- Improve data quality.
- Improve data completeness.

- Maximize system efficiency.
- Ensure privacy rights by maintaining necessary security.

Achieving the goals of the criminal justice community relative to the state CJIS requires that action be taken to improve the current system from both a short- and a long-term perspective. The required action plan to achieve these goals was developed around a framework of 11 strategic initiatives and 70 tasks or activities. The initiatives involved infrastructure, identification, state applications, local applications, federal programs, system integration, data sharing, governance, policies and procedures, management, and continuous process improvement.

## TACTICAL PLAN

Through a classification and prioritization process conducted with the CJIS Advisory Committee and other planning members, these 11 initiatives and 70+ activities were synthesized into a 5-year plan with 10 tactical projects in addition to seven projects already in process.

- Standards Project (\$266,500) - This standards project has been defined in support of development and integration of the applications that make up CJIS. It is a necessary component of the overall CJIS project and ensures that the separate components, while developed independently, will function together as an integrated system.
- Access Project (\$479,475) - This project provides state and local jurisdictions with increased and easier access to state-maintained information residing in databases.
- Identification Services Project (\$664,650) - This project provides additional resources to the Criminal Identification Division (CID) within Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) and to local jails. It also increases the timeliness of identification by providing real-time telecommunications between state and local jurisdictions.
- Corrections Project (\$538,000) - This project rewrites the existing Corrections Tracking System (CTS) to provide increased functionality, flexibility, and maintainability. Modifications will also be made to provide controlled access to this information by other criminal justice agencies.
- Repository Project (\$1,501,000) - This project appends the existing repository resources with new information capture and reporting capabilities. This includes information on sex offenders, protection orders, victim notifications, and persons in custody.

- Index Development Project (\$750,000) - This project provides easier access to critical criminal justice information via a centralized master identification index (MII). This index provides users with a one-stop inquiry approach to locating information. The index would be populated from information maintained in the current and future repository databases.
- Local Applications Project (\$890,000) - This project addresses unmet needs in the criminal justice community for such applications by focusing on providing CJIS applications to agencies that are lacking key functionality and on developing new applications that can be used at the local level.
- Information Exchange Project (\$980,000) - Central to the goals articulated in the strategic plan is the requirement to exchange information electronically between functional computer systems based upon a triggering event. This project is the central component of this vision, as it defines and implements the system architecture required accomplish this requirement.
- Network Project (\$850,000) - This project migrates the state's criminal justice agencies to a high-speed consolidated network that would connect all of the various organizations participating in the criminal justice life cycle. This project would be conducted in conjunction with other state network improvement initiatives.

For all of the projects to be successfully integrated into a seamless CJIS, resources and staff time must be allocated for proper management of the overall project. A cost of \$406,500 has been defined to account for these resources and to complete the CJIS management tasks that have been identified in the plan.

It must be noted that various other projects are being undertaken by state and local entities as part of their own plans and budgets. For instance, the SCA is implementing a statewide court system called JUSTICE and the City of Omaha is in the process of a major upgrade to its law enforcement records management system. This CJIS Strategic Plan does not cover nor address all expenditures and needs of every criminal justice agency, but instead focuses on projects that have clear multiagency and data-sharing impact. It must always be remembered that changes in systems, shared or stand-alone, can have ripple effects on other systems. The CJIS Strategic Plan stresses that planning, coordination, and cooperation are the best way to limit unintended impacts, fiscal or otherwise, on the criminal justice community.

#### FISCAL YEAR 1998 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The overall goal for the first year of CJIS Strategic Plan implementation is to establish the project organization and initiate those projects and tasks that are scheduled for this fiscal year. The state

fiscal year 1998 budget for this project amounts to \$1,412,325, which includes all those project activities scheduled for the first year and currently not funded (see EXHIBIT i, which follows this page). The 1998 Funding Plan proposes funding the first year of the project by using National Criminal History Improvement Project (NCHIP) remaining grant funds (\$220,000), the state Byrne grant (\$249,650), the \$150,000 for the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) CTS system rewrite, and the CJIS legislative budget requests of \$362,675. Funding for the second year of the biennium (\$1,849,370) has not been identified and no budget requests have been defined pending clarification on additional federal funds. Approximately \$460,000 has been identified as potential federal funds for the second year.

## PLAN BENEFITS

Access to accurate and available information is critical to improving public safety in Nebraska. The scope of the projects in this plan would dramatically and fundamentally change the way state and local criminal justice professionals are able to collect, disseminate, and access information on individuals involved with our criminal justice system.

The integration of state and local computer systems is a primary method of increasing efficiency and redirecting scarce resources from administrative tasks. This plan provides for the necessary statewide technology infrastructure improvements and systems integration tasks necessary for making the overall system more efficient. This is accomplished by creating the mechanisms by which critical information is exchanged between organizations electronically.

STATE OF NEBRASKA  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM  
**FISCAL YEAR 1998 FUNDING PLAN**

EXHIBIT i

PROJECT/SUBPROJECT	FY 1998	FY 1998 BYRNE	FY 1997 NCHIP	FY 1998 NCHIP	FY 1998 STATE	FY 1999
Management Project	\$ 64,500				\$ 64,500	\$ 160,500
Standards Project	58,500			\$ 25,000	33,500	52,000
Access Project	116,725	\$ 116,725				154,250
Identification Services Project	106,600			48,100	58,500	207,620
Corrections Project	270,000		120,000	-	150,000 <sup>1</sup>	150,000
Repository Project	376,000			281,900	94,100	125,000
Index Development Project	-			-		250,000
Local Applications Project	245,000	132,925			112,075	395,000
Information Exchange Project	75,000			75,000		155,000
Network Project	100,000		100,000	-	-	200,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,412,325</b>	<b>\$ 249,650</b>	<b>\$ 220,000</b>	<b>\$ 430,000</b>	<b>\$ 512,675</b>	<b>\$ 1,849,370</b>

<sup>1</sup> This amount represents the current FY1998 DCS legislative budget request, supported by CJIS.

STATE BUDGET REQUESTS				
DCS Budget Request			\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
CJIS Budget Request			362,675	\$ 1,239,370
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 512,675</b>	<b>\$ 1,389,370</b>



## I. INTRODUCTION

## I. INTRODUCTION

Effective and fair operation of the criminal justice system depends on ready access to current, complete, and accurate information by all parties in the system. State and local criminal justice agencies throughout Nebraska have recognized the need for information and have acted to implement communications and computer systems that meet their internal needs, but the degree to which information is shared between jurisdictions, and even agencies within jurisdictions, has, to this point, been very limited. While links have been built between systems and data has been shared among systems, there has not been a viable way to address, or even identify, all of the necessary interfaces to ensure that all criminal justice information available throughout the state is accessible by any authorized agency within the state.

The purpose of this plan is to identify a structured CJIS environment that allows for the sharing of information by state and local agencies throughout the criminal justice community. It addresses the strategic direction of criminal justice information management in Nebraska and identifies initiatives that would help ensure that the desired environment is reached.

### A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

In December 1994, acting on the recommendation of the NIDCAC, the NCC adopted a membership structure and scope for the CJIS Advisory Committee. The CJIS Advisory Committee's goal is to provide a forum to exchange information about data activities and provide an ongoing structure to address such issues as standards, interagency cooperation, and funding. The CJIS Advisory Committee has representation from a wide range of state and local criminal justice entities and related agencies. (A list of CJIS Advisory Committee members is presented in APPENDIX A.)

Among the CJIS Advisory Committee's first initiatives was to initiate the development of an improvement plan that would address the strategic direction of criminal justice information management in Nebraska. Funding for the effort was made available by a federal grant received by the NSP for criminal history improvement from the Department of Justice. This plan is the result of that initiative.

### B. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

The scope of this plan includes the statewide information technology infrastructure that supports the primary and secondary criminal justice functions and organizations within Nebraska. This includes



the law enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, custody, and supervision functions. The infrastructure includes the supporting applications for each criminal justice function, as well as the applications and network structures required to communicate between functional applications. The scope is exclusive of many local and/or regional infrastructure projects.

The overall goal of the project was to develop a comprehensive plan for the improvement of criminal justice information systems within the state of Nebraska. Specific objectives of the plan include:

- Analyzing the current status of the information technology supporting criminal justice operations.
- Identifying and defining the mission and goals of CJIS.
- Identifying and defining the strategic or long-term initiatives and activities that provide the necessary framework for the improvement plan.
- Developing a 5-year tactical plan based upon the initiatives and priorities identified by the CJIS Planning Committee.
- Developing a 1997 Action Plan for implementing the tactical plan.

Upon achievement of the above goals, the state will have a 5-year strategic plan that outlines the initiatives, projects, schedule, budget, and funding plan for improvement of criminal justice information systems within the state.

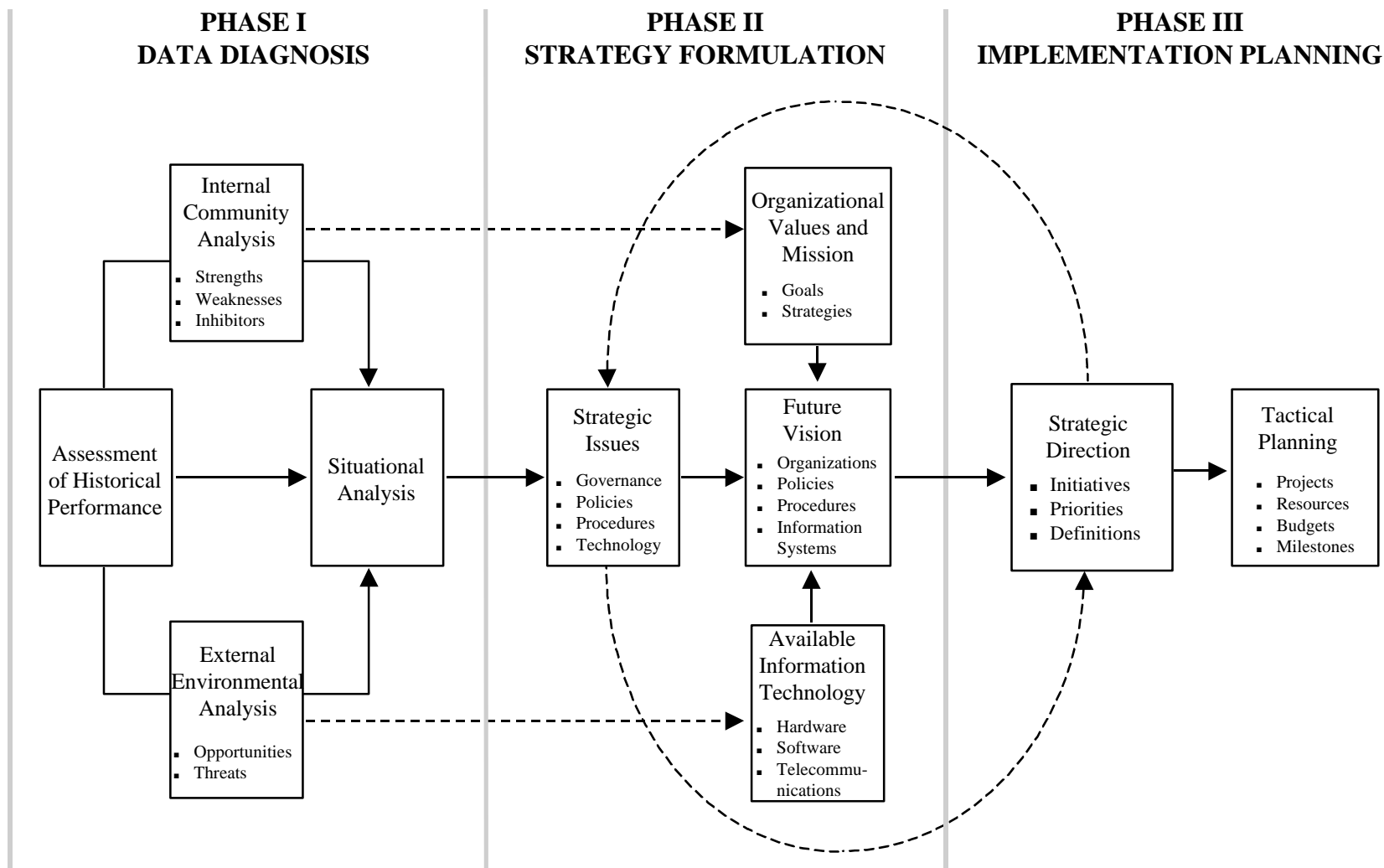
## C. PLANNING METHODOLOGY

This improvement plan is developed using a strategic and tactical planning process that is presented as EXHIBIT I, which follows this page. This methodology has three distinct components or phases: current situation assessment (data diagnosis), strategy formulation, and implementation or tactical planning. In the current situation assessment phase, the present environment is confirmed in terms of past performance, current capabilities (strengths and weaknesses), and external influences (opportunities and threats). This analysis yields the strategic issues that must be addressed in the plan.

The strategic planning process involved defining the mission and values for CJISs in the state. Based on these goals and strategies and given the available technical environment, a future vision was crafted. This vision identifies the organization, policies, information technology, and data resources that will make up the Nebraska CJIS.

STATE OF NEBRASKA  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

**PLANNING METHODOLOGY**



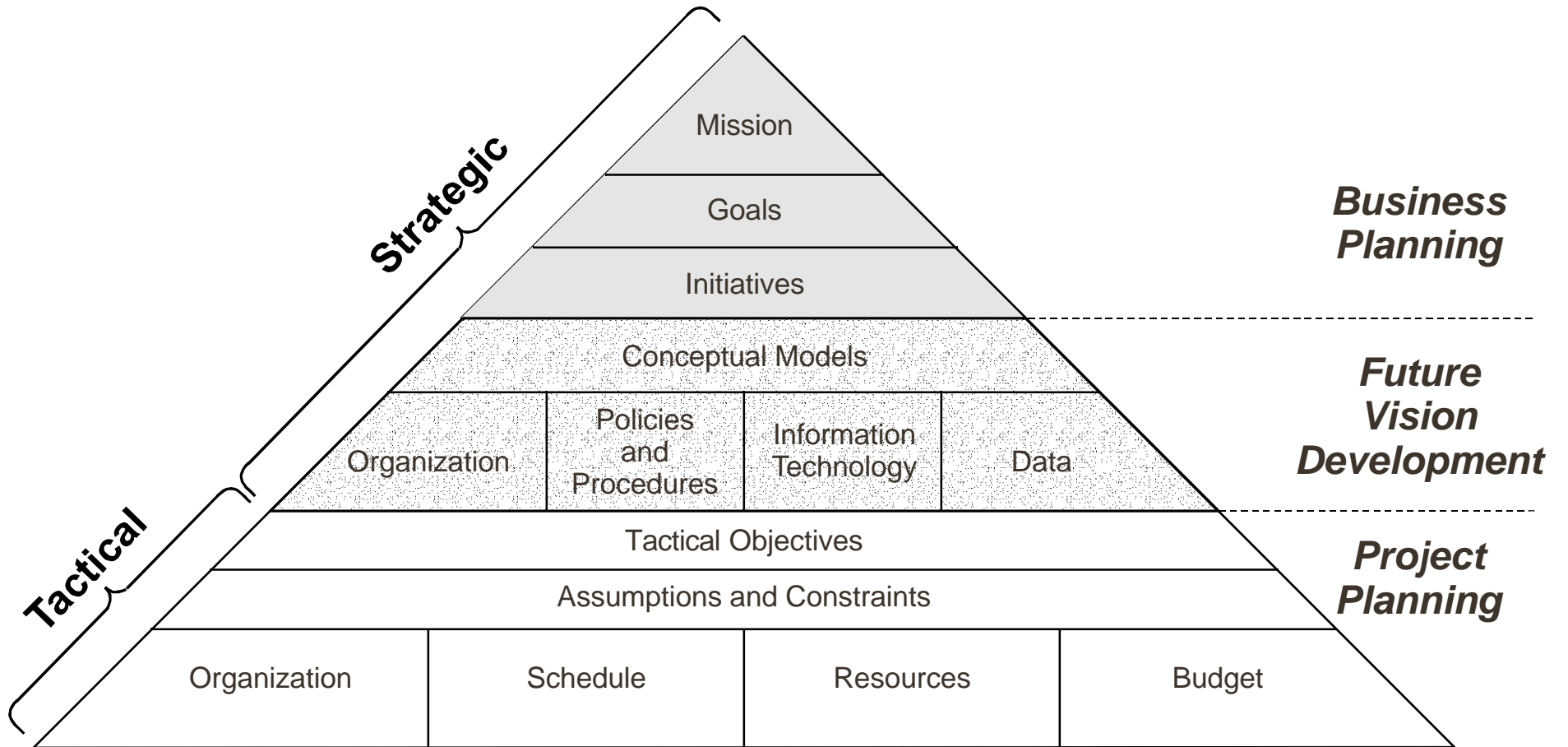
The strategies and initiatives needed to realize this vision were subsequently developed and served as the basis for organizing tactical plans for CJIS improvement. The tactical plans present the project, resources, budgets, and milestones for this improvement effort.

The resulting plan follows the structure outlined in EXHIBIT II, which follows this page. This structure comprises three main elements: the business planning component in which the strategic business mission, goals, and initiatives are defined; the future vision component in which strategic organization, policy and procedure, information technology, and data architecture models are developed; and the project planning component in which tactical planning identifies the specific project organization, schedule, resources, and budget. This document outlines these three plan components, with each component presented as a distinct chapter.

To develop this plan, three major efforts were initiated. The first involved structured interviews of representatives of the criminal justice community and the CJIS Advisory Committee. These interviews provided insights into the current CJIS environment in the state of Nebraska. The second major effort involved a 3-day planning session with CJIS Advisory Committee members to address strategic direction for CJISs in Nebraska. The CJIS mission, goals, future direction, initiatives, and tactical projects presented in this document are largely a result of that session. The third major effort consisted of a series of planning sessions involving Regional Working Groups throughout Nebraska. The mission, goals, direction, initiatives, and projects were refined during those sessions.

STATE OF NEBRASKA  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

PLANNING STRUCTURE



## II. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

## II. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

This section presents an analysis of the current situation facing the state regarding the status of the information technology environment supporting state and local criminal justice functions. This analysis consists of an identification of the system's (CJIS) customers, an analysis of the internal community, an analysis of the external environment, and an assessment of customer needs.

### A. CUSTOMERS

CJIS and strategic plan customers or stakeholders are grouped into three types. Primary customers are those with a direct operational need for the information that is created and/or stored within the system. The primary local customers are:

- Law enforcement (sheriffs, police departments).
- Jail administrators.
- County attorneys.
- City prosecutors.
- Defense attorneys.
- Courts and judges.
- Probation officers.
- Parole officers.
- Juvenile officers.
- Nebraska State Patrol.
- DCS.
- Nebraska Parole Board (NPB).
- SCA.
- State Probation Administrator.
- Crime Commission.
- Attorney General.

Additionally, some customers or stakeholders require system-related information and communications. The secondary customers are:

- Department of Social Services.
- Department of Roads (DOR).
- Department of Revenue.
- Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV).
- Department of Education.
- County Commissioners.
- City Council members.
- Federal law enforcement officers (Immigration and Naturalization Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], International Law Enforcement, Military Police).
- Federal regulatory agencies (Social Security Administration, Internal Revenue Service, etc.)
- Firearm dealers.
- Private background check providers.
- Foster Care Review Board.
- Press.
- Victims.
- Housing Authority.
- Elections (voter registration).

The third and final group of customers or stakeholders with a general interest in CJIS are defined as tertiary customers. They are:

- Legislature.
- Other state agencies (not listed).
- The general public.
- Advocacy groups.

- Local government and private associations.
- Colleges and universities.

This listing of customers demonstrates the broad involvement of organizations that have a stake in improvement of the state's CJIS.

## B. INTERNAL COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

The analysis of the internal community is presented in terms of strengths, weaknesses, internal opportunities, and internal threats. These were identified via the strategic planning session and are presented below.

### 1. Strengths

Strengths are those strong attributes or inherent assets that contribute to the existing CJIS environment. The primary strengths identified are:

- Data Repositories - The state has worked over the last few years to develop well-defined central data repositories in terms of the PCH and the Nebraska Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
- Automated Fingerprint Identification System - The state has recently implemented a new technology AFIS that includes two remote workstations and over 10 Live-Scan devices.
- Nebraska Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (NBLETS) - The state has recently implemented a new message-switching computer system and telecommunications network for local law enforcement.
- Network Infrastructure - The state has implemented a strong, fault-tolerant multiprotocol backbone network.
- Criminal Justice Participation - The criminal justice community is actively participating in the planning process and is eagerly seeking improvements.

### 2. Weaknesses

Weaknesses are those defects or deficiencies that detract from the existing CJIS environment. The primary weaknesses identified are:



- Data Sharing - Information is not shared between state systems, between state and local systems, or between local systems.
- Standards - The state lacks standards for technology, data, and/or procedures.
- Multiple Technologies - The state has spent significant dollars on three major technology projects (County Automation Project [CAP], CHARTS, NFOCUS) that are being implemented at the state and local level. The three projects are based upon different technologies.
- Funding - The state has assisted in funding both AFIS and NBLETS, but significant funding for local or state applications has not been available.
- Juvenile Policies - Policies and procedures for capturing, storing, and disseminating information related to juveniles have been inconsistent across jurisdictions.
- Governance - The current governance structure is missing judicial representation.
- Local Software - There is a basic lack of application software for many law enforcement agencies and prosecutors throughout the state. These functions are critical information users and providers.
- Shared Vision - The state has lacked a commonly shared vision of the future of information technology for criminal justice.
- Communications - The demographics of the state inhibit the ability to communicate community needs and project information effectively.

### 3. Internal Opportunities

Internal opportunities are those factors, outside of CJIS itself but within the state, that could positively impact the CJIS project. The primary opportunities identified are:

- Technology Infrastructure - The state has spent significant dollars installing technology in each county. This infrastructure could provide resources or access methods for criminal justice purposes.
- Legislative Participation - State legislature staff have been actively involved in planning for system improvements.

### 4. Internal Threats

Internal threats are those factors, outside of CJIS itself but within the state, that could negatively impact the CJIS project. The primary threats identified are:

- Prison Overcrowding - A competing criminal justice issue is the overcrowding of the state's prisons and jails. This could supersede information technology as a priority.
- Local Spending Caps - State legislation limiting the ability of local cities and counties to raise taxing authorities could cause shortages in funding for local CJIS improvements.
- New Legislation - The new "three strikes" legislation could increase the demand for high-quality criminal history information.
- Legislative Priorities - Criminal justice is just one of the many priorities facing the legislature at this time. This could diminish the level of interest in this project.

## C. EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The external environmental analysis comprises an assessment of the opportunities and threats facing the criminal justice community from outside the state. These opportunities and threats are presented below.

### 1. Opportunities

External opportunities are those factors, outside of the state, that could positively impact the CJIS project. The primary opportunities identified are:

- Interstate Data Sharing - The federal Department of Justice has funded the replacement of critical federal data resources that are used extensively by the states. These include National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and Interstate Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS).
- Federal Funding - Congress continues to provide states with funding for criminal justice information systems improvements via Byrne block grant funds and the National Criminal History Improvement Project.
- Standards - The federal government, working with state criminal justice agencies, has adopted standards for electronically exchanging arrest and disposition data. It has also adopted a standard for interstate photographic mug shot exchange.

## 2. Threats

External threats are those factors, outside of the state, that could negatively impact the CJIS project. The primary threats identified are in terms of federal mandates. These are:

- Background Checks - New federal legislation allowing the use of criminal history record information for employment, federal housing, firearm ownership, and other checks increases the state's liability for this information.
- Domestic Violence - New federal legislation allows the disqualification of firearm ownership for individuals convicted of domestic violence. This affects the state criminal history system, as well as local law enforcement.
- Protection Orders - The creation of a national protection order file and the implications of the domestic violence legislation affects the state by requiring the implementation of a new state protection order file.
- Sex Offender Registration - The creation of a national sex offender registration affects the state by requiring the implementation of a new state file.

APPENDIX B, Federal Initiatives, presents a summary description of the major federal initiatives affecting the state.

### III. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

### III. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

This section of the report presents the general requirements necessary for design and implementation of an integrated CJIS. These requirements are presented in the following subsections:

- Information
- Applications
- Technology
- Network
- Organization
- Security and Administration

These subsections present these requirements in categorized lists. Each requirement is logically sorted and numbered for reference.

#### A. INFORMATION

The Nebraska CJIS includes requirements for additional information within the Central Repository, such as additional data and images shared between the organizational entities of the CJIS environment, new databases, and additions to existing databases. The information requirements of the Nebraska CJIS are listed below.

- I1. New transaction data structures must be developed to support the exchange of information.
- I2. Existing automated information exchanges must be enhanced to support CJIS and federal requirements. The data structures related to these transactions must be enhanced.
- I3. CJIS must provide indices into all the repository databases participating in CJIS. These statewide indices include:
  - Person index by name (including aliases).
  - Person index by license/permit.

- Vehicle index by license plate number.
- Vehicle index by make, model, year, and color.
- Court case index by number.
- Incident index by number.
- Person index by state identification number (SID).

Among other capabilities, this must provide a statewide index by person to incident and court case.

- I4. The processes used to assign identification numbers must be compatible from jurisdiction to jurisdiction to ensure that all such numbers uniquely identify the person, event, or case. Identifiers for the following would be affected.

- Incident.
- Citation.
- Booking.
- Person (offender).
- Court case.

- I5. Foreign keys must be added to existing repository databases. The additions include:

- Driver's license and issuing state should be added to the Computerized Criminal History.
- SID number should be added to other state and local files.

- I6. New databases must be established. These include:

- A statewide in-custody database providing a record of all persons confined in jails throughout the state.
- A statewide incident file identifying incidents or contacts and the individuals, vehicles, and law enforcement agencies involved in these events.

- A non-fingerprint-based criminal history record for offenses that do not meet the criteria to be included in the central state criminal history repository or recorded as a citation.
  - A statewide warrants clearinghouse.
  - A statewide protection order file.
  - A sex offender registration file.
  - A statewide juvenile offender database must be developed and maintained.
- I7. The ability to assign and secure a signature to electronic “documents” and data transmitted through CJIS.
- I8. Standards for format and quality must be defined for the information used in CJIS. This includes standards for:
- Data elements.
  - Fingerprint images.
  - Documents.
  - Other still images (photographs).
  - Sound.
  - Live action images.
- I9. Existing criminal justice information systems and their databases must map to the data standards that are defined.
- I10. Training and auditing programs must be developed to support these standards.
- I11. Databases must be accessible to state and local criminal justice agencies in a manner that supports the evaluation of criminal justice programs and planning.
- I12. Geographic descriptors should be added or enhanced in CJIS applications.

## B. APPLICATIONS

The information requirements have provided some indication that new applications will be required for the future CJIS environment. The following needs to occur:

- A1. New indices must be established to support the efficient search of all records of persons, vehicles, incidents, and court cases statewide. The indices would provide pointers to all participating repositories. These indices should provide for searches using exact match, soundex, and “fuzzy” search processes. New applications must be developed to support and use these indices.
- A2. Applications must be in place to manage the transmission of messages between criminal justice entities. These facilities must be capable of:
  - Routing data and e-mail messages between CJIS entities.
  - Validating the authenticity and authorization of these messages.
  - Routing single messages to multiple addresses.
  - Managing and confirming the delivery of messages.
  - Supporting the transfer of files between CJIS entities.
  - Performing these functions in either a centralized or a decentralized manner.
- A3. Local applications must be developed to generate and manage CJIS transactions. These applications will:
  - Generate transactions to external entities.
  - Manage the reception of transactions, providing for evaluating, storing, organizing, routing, and forwarding these transactions.
  - Respond to transactions received by either providing the information or service requested or providing a message as to why the transaction could not be processed.
  - Based on a transaction received, spawn transactions to other entities to complete the service or provide the information requested in the original transaction.



- A4. A standard client application (or suite of applications) for handling data, images, audio, and video must be developed for use by participating CJIS entities. This application will:
- Accept transactions that include data, images, audio, and video information.
  - Store transactions in the format received for forwarding to other criminal justice agencies.
  - Decompress these inbound transactions, if required.
  - Display data, images, audio, and video information received through CJIS.
- A5. Applications must be developed to support and maintain a criminal justice policy database. This application would support the accumulation and aggregation of criminal justice information from the operational systems participating in CJIS. They must also support access to this data by state and local criminal justice analysts and policymakers.
- A6. A central repository application must be developed to support the accumulation and statewide dissemination of mug shot images.
- A7. Statewide electronic mail service must be established with a centralized X.500 directory services capability. This may be implemented using Internet service providers.
- A8. An application to maintain and use a database of persons in custody must be developed.
- A9. An application to support electronic warrant processing must be developed.
- A10. A Juvenile Justice Information System must be implemented and integrated into CJIS.
- A11. An application must be developed to support the maintenance and distribution of CJIS software, standards, codes, and documentation.

## C. TECHNOLOGY

The successful operation of CJIS depends on changes to the state's information technology base. These requirements include new hardware, software, development tools, techniques, and standards

- T1. New technology deployed should subscribe to open system interoperability standards and should increase the accessibility of criminal justice data.

T2. New data capture technology is required to gather criminal justice data more accurately and efficiently. These devices may include:

- Fingerprint capture devices, including card-scan and live-scan equipment.
- Mug shot capture devices, including flatbed scanners and digital cameras.
- Mobile computers for direct access to the network and input of law enforcement reports.
- Hand-held citation entry/generation devices.
- Mobile audio and video recording devices.

T3. Dedicated terminals should be replaced with workstations that provide broader access and increased remote functionality. The new Nebraska Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (NBLETS) workstations are meeting this requirement.

#### D. NETWORK

One of the primary requirements of CJIS is to improve the access and ability to exchange information between organizations. A critical component of the infrastructure for this exchange is the telecommunications network between organizations. In this subsection, the functional requirements for the network are presented.

N1. A multiprotocol network must be established to support transmissions between criminal justice entities.

N2. The network must provide telecommunication service adequate for the timely transmission of:

- Data.
- Images (mug shots, fingerprints, etc.).
- Audio.
- Video (teleconferencing).

- N3. The network must provide access to all criminal justice entities in the state, including all geographic areas. Access should be offered to:
- Law enforcement.
  - Prosecutors.
  - Courts (district, county, municipal, and juvenile).
  - Correctional agencies.
- N4. The network must be capable of providing scaleable service levels throughout the state. This will provide all participating jurisdictions with a choice of service levels.
- N5. The network must provide for both surface transmission and radio transmission of criminal justice information, including:
- Data.
  - Images.
  - Audio.
  - Video.
- N6. A common set of communication protocol standards must be established for criminal justice information systems in the state.
- N7. The system should provide interapplication, program-to-program communication.

E. ORGANIZATION

Development of the CJIS requires certain organizational resources. The following resources are needed to support CJIS development and operation:

- O1. One or more organizations to support CJIS coordination, planning, operation, and maintenance. The organization(s) would be chartered to act as a steward to:
- Develop and maintain the CJIS telecommunications resources.

- Develop and maintain central statewide indices.
  - Develop and maintain statewide databases.
  - Develop and enforce administrative rules with respect to these statewide resources.
  - Train and audit the participating entities in their use of the CJIS.
- O2. Any organization chartered to support CJIS must have adequate staff skills, including areas such as:
- Telecommunications.
  - Application development and maintenance.
  - Database design and maintenance.
  - Information technology architecture design.
  - Criminal justice administration.
- O3. CJIS must continue to have a multijurisdictional governance structure to provide direction to its development and operations.

F. SECURITY AND ADMINISTRATION

Provisions must be made for CJIS integrity. This will involve provisions to secure the operation of the network from unauthorized access and use. It will also involve CJIS administration.

- S1. The current NCIC and NBLETS security requirements must be met.
- S2. A security authorization database (or set of related databases) should be developed for control of the CJIS environment.
- S3. Electronic access should be controllable by work group, individual, location, and application/transaction.
- S4. Transmission of criminal justice transactions must be capable of being secured from interception and/or manipulation. This security must apply to both land- and radio-based transmissions.

- S5. Physical access to CJIS facilities, whether local, regional, or central, must be secured against:
- Improper access.
  - Theft.
  - Fire.
  - Disasters.
- S6. The network should be available 24 hours per day. Access to the files of participants on the network will depend on the availability of the participant's system.
- S7. The network should have redundant resources for power, processors, storage, and telecommunications.
- S8. The network must have a disaster recovery plan.
- S9. Dissemination rules must be established to address use of the information resources provided through CJIS. These rules must consider:
- The methods by which the information is accessed.
  - The information that each participant must provide to Nebraska CJIS.
- S10. CJIS should have facilities for verifying the integrity of the network and its state-maintained data structures.
- S11. Facilities for the automated distribution of standards, documentation, and software are required.

#### IV. STRATEGIC PLAN

## IV. STRATEGIC PLAN

The initial step in developing the CJIS Improvement Plan was to define the long-term or strategic business direction from which to identify specific projects. This section of the plan defines the mission, goals, and vision of the future CJIS. The section ends with the identification of strategic initiatives to be taken toward achieving the established goals.

### A. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this section is to present a vision of the desired future system and establish strategic goals and initiatives for future improvement of the Nebraska CJIS. The remainder of this section is organized under the following headings:

- Mission - An overall statement of the desired result of the Nebraska CJIS planning effort.
- Goals - A series of goals that briefly state the desired direction of CJIS development and implementation.
- Future System Vision - A description of the long-term vision for future CJIS development.
- Initiatives - A description of desired future actions or initiatives for the criminal justice community.

The goals and initiatives described in this section were defined by the CJIS Planning Committee and are used as the basis for tactical project plans described in Section V of this document.

### B. CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM MISSION

Based on the planning sessions with members of the CJIS Advisory Committee and other members of the criminal justice community, as well as the review of issues, problems, and the desired long-term direction expressed by planning session participants, the overall mission for the state CJIS can be summarized as follows:

*Create and maintain a Nebraska criminal justice information system for authorized state and local criminal justice and non-criminal justice users that supports operations, policy analysis, and public safety and that is accurate, timely, complete, appropriately secured to protect privacy rights, cost-effective, and accessible.*

## C. GOALS

Within the context of this overall mission statement, the major goals for CJIS development and implementation were identified and defined by the planning meeting members. Goals define the desired long-term attributes or characteristics of the future system and, when possible, provide the evaluation criteria or methods by which the community can determine if progress has been made in achieving the defined mission.

***Goal #1 - Increase User Access.*** *Create and maintain a system that seamlessly supports the operation of the criminal justice system by providing operational, statistical, and policy information to all authorized members of the criminal justice community and other stakeholders on a real-time, immediate, or timely basis.*

The system should allow for simple, seamless access to all appropriate data as necessary to support operations and policy development. It should allow for access to multiple data sources from a single point and incorporate intelligence to minimize the time required to access required data. It should provide access to an increased number of agencies and users relative to the current environment and should address options for accessing data via methods not currently available (e.g., in-car access for law enforcement officers).

***Goal #2 - Improve Data Quality.*** *Create and maintain the systems necessary to ensure the accurate and timely collection of the information that meets all local, state, and federal standards and needs for information.*

Information needs at all levels throughout the criminal justice community and other stakeholders must be addressed by the systems developed under CJIS. Local systems must collect and report data to the state, including jail admissions and releases, incident statistics, and traffic accidents. The state, in turn, must collect and report data to the federal government, including current crime information (e.g., missing persons, stolen vehicles) and crime statistics. CJIS should increase the accuracy of this information through ensuring single point of entry and improve the timeliness of this information through automated interfaces. In addition, CJIS systems should ensure information is archived or purged as appropriate to protect the rights of individuals.



***Goal #3 - Improve Data Completeness.*** Create and maintain the systems necessary to ensure the collection of complete and comprehensive information on persons and events within the criminal justice system that meets all local, state, and federal needs for information.

Information sharing via CJIS should greatly increase the amount of data that a particular agency may access in a timely manner. Emphasis should be placed on data collected that is based on positive identification. Complete information pertaining to an individual's criminal history and current status in the criminal justice system should be readily collected, as should complete information pertaining to criminal justice events. This information should address the information needs of all local law enforcement, court, and corrections agencies, as well the needs of state agencies and federal agencies.

***Goal #4 - Maximize System Efficiency.*** Maximize the cost-effectiveness of operating the criminal justice system by implementing information technology systems that enable key professional staff to become more effective and efficient.

As a result of CJIS, agencies should recognize increases in efficiency and effectiveness as key staff are able to focus more on critical activities and spend less time performing data entry and data access. The efficiencies should be recognized through reduced redundancy of data entry, increased system intelligence, single point access to multiple data sources, and an increased amount of data based on positive identification. These efficiencies may be recognized in terms of reduced operating costs.

***Goal #5 - Ensure Privacy Rights by Maintaining Necessary Security.*** Establish security mechanisms within the state and local CJISs to ensure that inappropriate information dissemination does not occur and the privacy rights of all individuals are protected.

Records generated through the criminal justice process contain information that is private and potentially damaging to innocent individuals. State and local criminal justice systems must be designed, implemented, and maintained to provide multilevel access that ensures proper clearance for the confidentiality level of information disseminated.

#### **D. FUTURE SYSTEM VISION**

In developing a future vision of the statewide CJIS, the following primary assumptions were made:

- Movement toward the desired system will be evolutionary.
- The criminal justice community will maintain a governance structure for improvement efforts that fairly represents state and local jurisdictions.

- Resources at all levels of government will be redirected to support the desired changes. State, county, regional, and local government will commit resources to this effort.
- State and local jurisdictions will continue to actively work together to improve the criminal justice system.
- Information will be maintained and controlled at the point of entry, and this data will be shared by criminal justice organizations both locally and across the levels of government through central repositories and distributed data collection mechanisms.
- Access to information in this system will be independent of the hardware used for the inquiry.
- Even in a distributed environment, access to information can and will be adequately controlled.
- State and local agencies will subscribe to the common standards that allow participation in state and national data systems.

The future of CJIS, as supported by the established system goals, involves integrating the physical makeup of the system, the policies and procedures it supports, the oversight bodies in place, and the data the system supports. EXHIBIT III - CJIS System Model, which follows this page, is a graphic representation of the desired model for supporting the information needs of the criminal justice community. There are five major components that define the necessary CJIS support structure:

- Organization and Governance

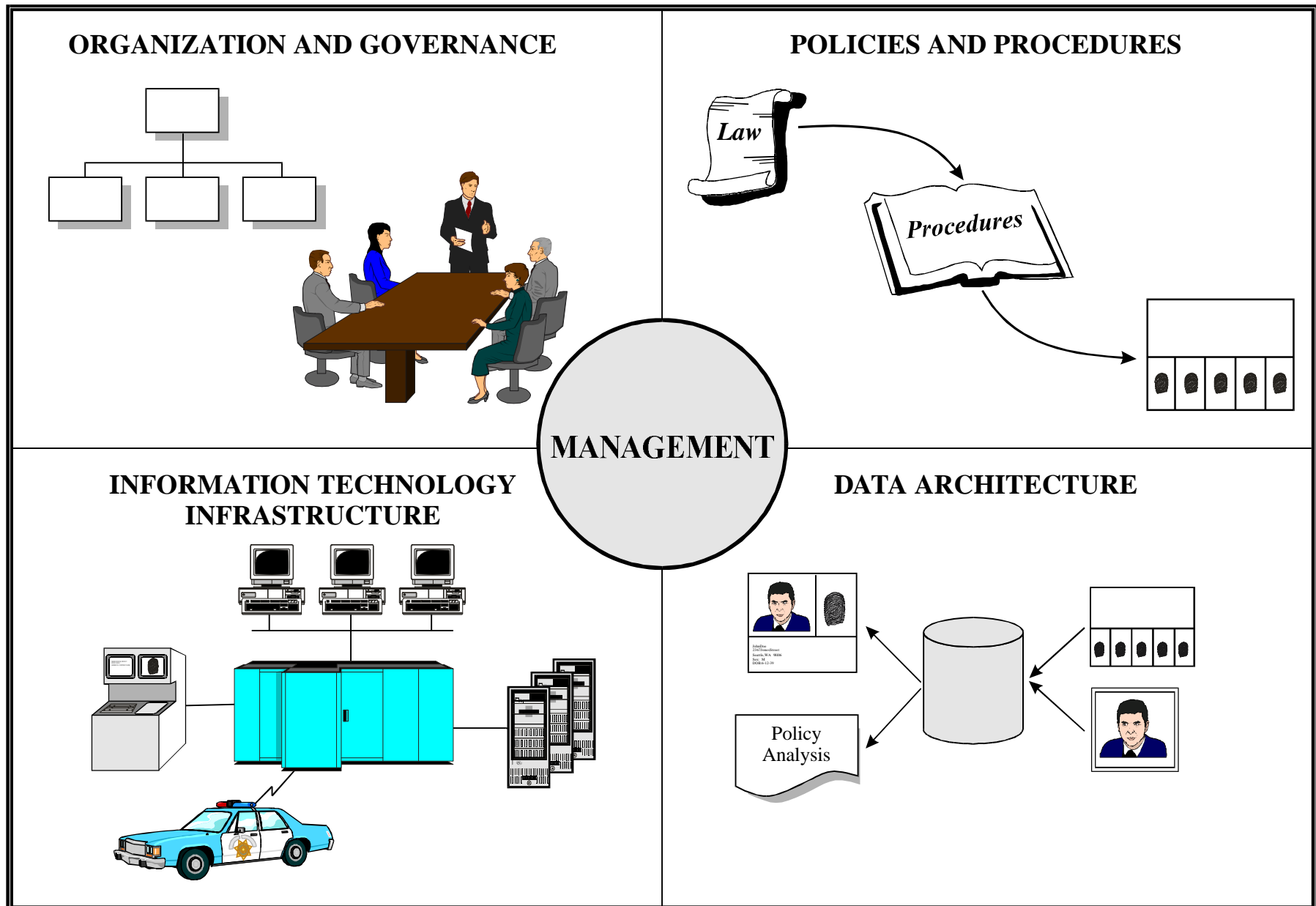
Legislative, policy, and operating organizations govern and administer the CJIS. This includes the organizational structure within the state government for program administration and the governance structure from the entire criminal justice community that assists the state in establishing policy.

- Policies and Procedures

Statutes, policies, and procedures are put in place to define, administer, and support the state's criminal justice system needs. Criminal justice policies and procedures are standardized across jurisdictions to allow for automation of the data exchanges which support them. Policies regarding data collection, dissemination, storage, and retention are established and promulgated. Auditing ensures compliance with the established policies and procedures.

STATE OF NEBRASKA  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM  
SYSTEM MODEL

EXHIBIT III



- Data Architecture

Data being captured and stored at both the state and local levels is defined in a data architecture that includes standard definitions and formats for all of the data elements used in CJIS transactions, as well as the relationships between the elements.

- Information Technology Infrastructure

The infrastructure ensures that all of the information systems, networks, and other technology necessary to support all local and state criminal justice information needs are in place and of adequate capacity to ensure timely and reliable transfer of data.

- Management

CJIS management ensures that the overall system moves toward meeting its goals or the goals are revised to reflect the changing environment. This function includes reviewing goals and measuring progress against them; identifying and securing funding for CJIS initiatives; reviewing the organizations, policies, and procedures in place to evaluate their effectiveness and identify potential changes; identifying areas for improving data access, completeness, and/or accuracy; and evaluating the technical infrastructure to identify shortcomings or opportunities.

A detailed model of the future CJIS is presented in the next section of this document.

## E. INITIATIVES

Achieving the previously-noted vision and goals of the criminal justice community relative to the state CJIS requires that action be taken to improve the current system from both a short- and long-term perspective. Provided below are descriptions of the strategic, or long-term, initiatives that would move the community toward the desired future system vision. These initiatives include:

- Infrastructure
- Identification
- State Applications
- Local Applications
- Federal Programs
- System Integration

- Data Sharing
- Governance
- Policies and Procedures
- Management
- Continuous Process Improvement

These initiatives are described in detail below. They are grouped according to the components in EXHIBIT III that they support.

### **Information Technology and Infrastructure Initiatives**

***INITIATIVE 1 - INFRASTRUCTURE.*** *Evolve the existing information technology infrastructure with the introduction of new technologies in order to support both state and local applications and information-sharing requirements.*

The current information infrastructure supporting criminal justice agencies will not adequately support the electronic exchange of data between state and local criminal justice agencies. This initiative would ensure that standards and communications systems are in place to enable data exchange between disparate systems. This initiative would potentially include developing a plan for data, voice, and radio network integration; adding agencies to the state's existing wide area network (WAN); and enhancing the state's ability to provide network directory services. Infrastructure improvement would be an evolutionary process; it would change as state and local CJIS systems are implemented and new technologies come available. Potential projects under this initiative include:

- 1.1 Statewide Inventory. Develop and maintain a statewide inventory of state and local applications and technologies to provide a baseline for system development and infrastructure improvement projects.
- 1.2 Infrastructure Standards. Define the minimum necessary technology infrastructure standards, including networking protocols, to allow for improved system communications and interoperability.
- 1.3 Radio/Voice/Data Network Plan. Develop a statewide radio/voice/data network integration plan for criminal justice agencies that will meet current and future statewide communications requirements.

- 1.4 Statewide Messaging Directory Services. Develop or enhance the state's ability to provide centralized network directory services in order to facilitate the electronic exchange of information.
- 1.5 WAN Implementation. Extend the existing state multiprotocol data communications network to additional criminal justice agencies across the state.
- 1.6 Multiagency Radio Communications. Establish a statewide 800 MHz trunked mobile radio system for use by state and local public safety agencies.

***INITIATIVE 2 - IDENTIFICATION.*** *Improve the capability of providing state and local jurisdictions with timely identification services based upon current and emerging technologies.*

This initiative includes expanding current identification services provided to state and local jurisdictions, as well as providing new capabilities to increase the speed and certainty with which a person is identified. Potential projects to expand current services include implementing Live-Scan systems in more jurisdictions; providing state identification services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week; and increasing the size and capacity of the current AFIS to allow rapid statewide access and response. New identification opportunities include establishing a statewide DNA repository, establishing a mug shot repository, and utilizing digitized driver's license photos for identification. This initiative involves the following potential projects:

- 2.1 Fingerprint Citations. Implement citations that include a fingerprint that can be used for identification.
- 2.2 Driver's License Usefulness. Identify methods for increasing the usefulness of the driver's license as a data collection tool.
- 2.3 Death Notification. Identify methods for obtaining accurate vital statistics (death) data.
- 2.4 Live-Scan Expansion. Expand the implementation of Live-Scan capture systems to include more jurisdictions throughout the state.
- 2.5 Misdemeanor Fingerprints. Utilize fingerprints for identification purposes on misdemeanor offenses, as well as felony offenses.
- 2.6 Full-Time Identification Services. Provide real-time state identification services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

- 2.7 Enhanced AFIS. Enhance the AFIS telecommunications network and increase its current size and capacity to allow rapid statewide access and response.
- 2.8 Mug Shot Repository. Provide an in-state mug shot repository and access method to allow for real-time identification by criminal justice officials.
- 2.9 DNA Repository. Establish a statewide DNA repository for use in criminal investigations.
- 2.10 Driver's License Photograph Repository. Establish a repository of digitized driver's license photographs to allow for real-time identification by criminal justice officials.

***INITIATIVE 3 - STATE APPLICATIONS.*** *Enhance the application systems and infrastructure that support the management and operation of state criminal justice agencies and their central repository functions.*

This initiative involves increasing the capabilities of current systems, indexing current repositories, and establishing new repositories to enhance the ability of state agencies to perform their assigned functions. Potential system improvements under this initiative include rewriting the DCS CTS and enhancing parole and probation case management capabilities. New functions that could be established include developing a location (In-Custody) repository or index for tracking local jail inmates, establishing an illegal aliens database, and creating a central index of JUSTICE case and judgment data from various regions. Potential projects under this initiative include:

- 3.1 Locator and Detainer Index. Implement a location (In-Custody) and detainer repository or index for tracking local jail inmates.
- 3.2 JUSTICE Index. Create a central index of JUSTICE case and judgment data from various JUSTICE regions to allow for timely location and retrieval of information.
- 3.3 Master Identification Index. Create an MII (including nonfingerprint identification) that identifies record subjects in multiple criminal justice databases and allows for ready data collection from those databases.
- 3.4 CTS Rewrite. Rewrite the DCS CTS to provide increased functionality, flexibility, and maintainability.

- 3.5 Juvenile Repository. Create a juvenile case management and offender repository that would allow for statewide access and facilitate the processing of juvenile cases.
- 3.6 Parole Case Management. Enhance parole and probation case management capabilities.
- 3.7 Illegal Aliens Database. Create a database of illegal aliens known or contacted within the state.
- 3.8 Intelligence System Access. Improve local access mechanisms to the statewide Law Enforcement Intelligence Network (LEIN) to allow for timely receipt of data for all criminal justice agencies.
- 3.9 DMV Access. Improve local access mechanisms to the state DMV driver and vehicle license databases.
- 3.10 PCH Access. Improve local access to the state criminal history system by providing alternate pathways to this critical information.
- 3.11 Hot File Access. Improve local jurisdiction access to the hot files maintained by NSP.
- 3.12 JUSTICE Access. Develop central indices to the court case management information collected and maintained via the JUSTICE computer systems.
- 3.13 Traffic Accident System. Develop methods of electronically submitting and accessing state traffic accident information maintained by DMV.

***INITIATIVE 4 - LOCAL APPLICATIONS.*** *Support the development, integration, and implementation of local criminal justice application systems compatible with the overall CJIS design.*

Under this initiative, standard criminal justice applications would be developed for local jurisdictions to use and potentially share with other jurisdictions. Potential projects include the development or acquisition of the following systems and applications:

- Digitized mug shot system.
- Jail management system.
- Law enforcement application.



- Booking/Identification system.
- Prosecution/Case management.

This initiative might also include the extension of current local capabilities, including extending NIBRS compatibility in law enforcement applications, implementing JUSTICE in more jurisdictions, and improving local access methods to state repositories. This initiative includes the following potential projects:

- 4.1 Repository Access. Develop or improve local access methods to the multitude of state repositories for jurisdictions throughout the state.
- 4.2 JUSTICE Implementation Extension. Extend the implementation of JUSTICE to more jurisdictions throughout the state.
- 4.3 NIBRS Compatibility. Extend or improve NIBRS compatibility in law enforcement applications.
- 4.4 Current Functionality Extension. Extend functionality in existing systems (e.g., Probation Management Information System [PMIS]) to better meet current and projected needs.
- 4.5 Law Enforcement Application. Develop or acquire a common application system that would provide local law enforcement agencies that have manual systems with a NIBRS-compliant records system. Facilitate the modification of existing large law enforcement agency applications to open systems compliance and incident-based data architectures.
- 4.6 Mug Shot System. Develop or acquire a common system that would allow for digitized mug shot storage and retrieval, as well as transmission to and retrieval from the state repository (if developed).
- 4.7 Jail Management System. Develop or acquire a common system that would standardize and facilitate processing and tracking of offenders in county jails and allow for improved jail management and transfer coordination.
- 4.8 Booking/Identification System. Develop or acquire a common system that would assist smaller jails with the reporting of both arrest and Jail Reporting System data.

- 4.9 Prosecution/Case Management System. Develop or acquire a common system that supports county attorneys' prosecution management operations and electronically submits criminal history information.
- 4.10 Probation Case Management. Enhance the probation case management capabilities within the existing PMIS.

***INITIATIVE 5 - FEDERAL PROGRAMS.*** *Improve and maintain the state's participation in federal and national CJIS initiatives.*

Automated collection, storage, and dissemination of data will enable Nebraska to comply with federally mandated programs and position it to take advantage of federally provided opportunities. Programs with which the state could comply through CJIS projects include NCIC 2000, Gun Instant Check, and the Protection Order File. Opportunities include participating in the Interstate Identification Index (III) (possibly as a full National Fingerprint File [NFF] participating state), establishing a victim notification network, and expanding the implementation of NIBRS, including an interface to an MII. Potential projects under this initiative include:

- 5.1 III. Implement a III interface to participate in that FBI program.
- 5.2 Gun Instant Check. Develop a state Gun Instant Check System in accordance with the Brady Law.
- 5.3 Sex Offender Registration. Create a Sex Offender Registration System that collects and disseminates information.
- 5.4 NIBRS. Extend implementation of NIBRS to improve compliance with federal guidelines. Expand the implementation of NIBRS, including an interface to MII.
- 5.5 Protection Order File. Enhance the state protection order file to be compatible with the national specification.
- 5.6 Victim Notification Network. Develop a victim notification network to increase the timeliness and accuracy of victim notification.
- 5.7 NCIC 2000. Develop any necessary system updates or improvements to meet NCIC 2000 requirements.

- 5.8 IAFIS. Develop any necessary system updates or improvements to meet IAFIS requirements.
- 5.9 NFF. Extend the implementation of III to become a full NFF participating state.

### **Data Architecture Initiatives**

***INITIATIVE 6 - SYSTEM INTEGRATION.*** *Develop and enhance the data-sharing interfaces among existing and/or new state and local systems for the exchange of key criminal justice information.*

Under this initiative, specific interfaces would be developed between various existing systems to allow for electronic access to state repositories and electronic transfer of operational data between criminal justice agencies. This initiative includes the following potential projects:

- 6.1 AFIS/PCH Interface. Implement the interface between the AFIS system and PCH (under way).
- 6.2 JUSTICE/PCH Interface. Develop and implement the interface between JUSTICE, other district courts not on JUSTICE, and PCH for the transfer of disposition data.
- 6.3 SWITCHER/PCH Interface. Develop and implement the interface between the state SWITCHER and PCH for replacement of the old Nebraska Criminal History (NCH) system.
- 6.4 MII Interfaces. Develop and implement interfaces between the MII and the state Hot Files, PCH, and Sex Offender Registration System.
- 6.5 JUSTICE/CTS Interface. Develop and implement an interface between JUSTICE and CTS for the transfer of commitment orders.
- 6.6 MII/Social Services Interface. Design, develop, and implement an interface between the criminal justice MII and the NFOCUS name index.
- 6.7 Jail/Corrections Interface. Develop an interface to allow DCS to exchange data directly with county and city jails, increasing the efficiency with which offenders are tracked and transferred.

- 6.8 Jail/PCH Interface. Develop an interface to allow for the exchange of information between local jails and the PCH system.
- 6.9 Schools/Criminal Justice. Develop and implement an interface to allow local schools to access appropriate criminal justice information regarding juveniles.
- 6.10 Public Safety System Linkages. Define links to other public safety systems such as emergency medical services, emergency management services, fire departments, etc.

***INITIATIVE 7 - DATA SHARING.*** *Establish and maintain the data and information standards and processes necessary for exchanging key criminal justice information.*

This initiative involves defining data formats, definitions, and rules to facilitate the exchange of information between criminal justice systems. This could include establishing data standards, data security rules, and data-sharing relationships, as well as designing a standard set of interface transactions. Potential projects under this initiative include:

- 7.1 Data Standards and Data-Sharing Relationships. Define data and data linkage (key field) standards to facilitate data sharing between systems and publish them in a standards handbook (under way).
- 7.2 Information Exchange Standards. Define the information exchange standards required to facilitate transmission and acceptance of data between systems.
- 7.3 Data Security Rules. Define data security rules and user access privileges to ensure data integrity and security across systems.
- 7.4 Minimum Demographics. Define and implement a minimum set of demographic data standards for all key criminal justice systems.
- 7.5 Statewide Master Files. Develop and maintain key statewide master files, such as geographic information and statutes.
- 7.6 Common Transactions and Interfaces. Design a standard set of interface transactions for the automated exchange of criminal justice information between functional organizations.

- 7.7 CJIS Web Server. Develop and implement an Internet World Wide Web site (Web site) to disseminate information statewide about CJIS standards, initiatives, and projects.

### **Organization and Governance Initiative**

***INITIATIVE 8 - GOVERNANCE.*** *Maintain a multijurisdictional governance structure that adequately represents all parties involved in the criminal justice system.*

The wide variety of criminal justice agencies and jurisdictions, as well as other stakeholder agencies, participating in the CJIS effort necessitates a governance structure that represents all parties adequately while providing legislative and executive oversight. This initiative includes such potential projects as defining roles and responsibilities of the CJIS Advisory Committee and regional working groups, establishing a forum for disseminating information on CJIS projects, and establishing a CJIS project management structure. Potential projects that have been identified under this initiative include:

- 8.1 Governance Structure. Define the overall CJIS governance structure in such a manner as to provide both executive and legislative oversight. Refine the relationship between the CJAC and other state bodies, including the Information Resource Cabinet (IRC) and NIDCAC. Establish regional working groups to discuss and communicate improvements to the criminal justice information systems.
- 8.2 Project Management. Establish the CJIS project management structure required to effectively manage overall improvement initiatives.

### **Policies and Procedures Initiative**

***INITIATIVE 9 - POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.*** *Enhance the statutory, policy, and procedural foundation required to ensure the proper collection, maintenance, and dissemination of criminal justice information.*

Clarification of data access and update rules, as well as standardization of policies and procedures followed by the various state and local criminal justice agencies, would provide a basis for the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of criminal justice data. Under this initiative, such projects as defining business rules for cooperative purchase of CJIS equipment, developing a policy for sharing data via the Internet, and clarifying statutes and policies regarding the handling of juvenile justice information would potentially be implemented and enable data sharing between differing agencies. Potential projects under this initiative include:

- 9.1 Purchasing Rules. Clarify the purchasing statutes and administrative rules to enable the cooperative purchasing of information technology for local criminal justice agencies.
- 9.2 Juvenile Justice Statutes. Clarify statutes and policies regarding the handling of juvenile justice information, including collection and protection.
- 9.3 Information Policy. Define standardized criminal justice business policies.
- 9.4 Records Collection and Dissemination. Define records collection and dissemination (data sharing) policies.
- 9.5 Records Management. Clarify statutes/policies/rules relative to records management, including electronic records and retention, archiving, and purging of records.
- 9.6 Internet Data Sharing. Develop a uniform policy for sharing data via the Internet.
- 9.7 Business Procedures. Define standard business rules and procedures across agencies.

### **Management Initiatives**

***INITIATIVE 10 - MANAGEMENT.*** *Improve the state's ability to effectively plan, manage, communicate, and fund improvements to the CJIS.*

Potential projects under this initiative include developing an improvement plan for statewide criminal justice systems, increasing local participation in obtaining federal grants, and defining a cost-sharing mechanism that will facilitate joint projects between agencies and jurisdictions. It also includes definition of a standard cost-benefit analysis format for use in evaluating and proposing CJIS projects. Potential projects under this initiative include:

- 10.1 Improvement Plan. Develop an improvement plan that is comprehensive and understandable (under way). Define agency and management accountability mechanisms against the improvement plan.
- 10.2 Communications Strategy Plan. Develop a project communications plan and recurring dissemination mechanism.

- 10.3 Cost-Sharing Mechanism. Define an overall system funding/cost-sharing mechanism that will facilitate joint projects between agencies and jurisdictions.
- 10.4 Funding. Improve the grant funding processes to increase overall state participation and enhance local access to and knowledge of available grants. Define a standard cost-benefit model for analyzing the viability of proposed projects.

***INITIATIVE 11 - CONTINUOUS PROCESS IMPROVEMENT.*** *Utilize a structured approach for evaluating progress made against CJIS goals and develop a mechanism for refining procedures and systems in the criminal justice community to improve effectiveness and reduce costs.*

This initiative focuses on continuous evaluation of system effectiveness and identification of areas for improvement. The projects supporting this initiative focus on education, measurement, audit, and follow-up support in critical information areas. Potential projects under this initiative include:

- 11.1 Evaluation Program. Develop a program for evaluating CJIS improvements.
- 11.2 Training. Establish a continuous CJIS training program in conjunction with the NBLETS training.
- 11.3 Criminal Justice Forum. Facilitate an annual statewide criminal justice forum that provides information about criminal justice system improvements, vendor products, and agency projects.

## V. FUTURE SYSTEM MODEL



## V. FUTURE SYSTEM MODEL

The future system model is a series of vision statements that describe the future CJIS environment. The model is presented as a point of focus for the strategic plan, enabling all participants to discuss and plan CJIS improvements based on a commonly held vision of the future. This vision involves a description of:

- The objectives of the CJIS as a precursor to the future system models.
- The organizations that are involved in the improvement and operation of CJIS resources in Nebraska.
- The general processing and sharing of criminal justice information in a new, more integrated and automated CJIS environment.
- Information system hardware, software, and networks supporting the environment.
- The general data architecture and means of data sharing that will be used in this environment.

Each of views of the future environment are presented in the following sections.

### A. OBJECTIVES

The models presented in this section of the plan were developed in accordance with the following objectives. These objectives guide development of the CJIS and represent the diverse needs of criminal justice communities across the state of Nebraska. The goals of CJIS development are presented below.

- Support the exchange of both data and images between all criminal justice entities.

The basic requirement of the future CJIS technology environment is to provide the capability to exchange information between all criminal justice entities in the state using a common standards-based infrastructure. Communications should be handled on a peer-to-peer basis and should not be predicated on routing all requests or information through a central point. The architecture should facilitate moving information:

  - » Within a local criminal justice community, such as a county.
  - » Between local criminal justice communities (e.g., across the state).
  - » Between a local criminal justice entity and state agencies.

- Support information exchanges between systems implemented in a variety of technical environments.

Implementation should be able to support multiple types of hardware and operating systems and be practical in a variety of programming languages so that organizations can participate.

- Support the immediate transfer of single transactions and file transfers of multiple transactions.

In addition to supporting messages containing a single transaction, the design should allow a message to contain multiple transactions. The design should also allow for batch file transfer of large numbers of non-time-critical transactions and for movement of non-transaction-oriented data files.

- Allow coexistence with the existing technical environment that currently supports information exchanges.

The new design must allow for continued operation of the existing NBLETS network and any other implemented interfaces developed for the exchange of information. This will allow the criminal justice community to retain the significant investment in the technology base that currently exists, while allowing for alternative implementation of the new architecture and a phased, controlled migration to it.

- Support evolutionary growth as new requirements are recognized.

The design must be able to migrate or grow over time as new requirements are identified and defined. This includes support of the process of introducing new extensions and software releases into existing operational environments.

- Be built upon existing production industry-standard protocols and open systems technology.

The design must be based upon current and developing industry standards to ensure compatibility with future technology. This includes the underlying messaging environment, as well as the application software and operating systems.

- Provide performance that meets the operational requirements of the criminal justice community.

If CJIS is to support the criminal justice community, it must be reliable and responsive. First, it will be reliable. The goal for CJIS is that critical, 24-hour-per-day functions will always be available for use. Less-critical applications will be available when they are needed. In

addition, CJIS will provide for the reliable transfer of information, ensuring that deliveries are made completely and as directed.

Second, CJIS will meet the response requirements of each business function it supports. It is anticipated that these requirements will vary from function to function. CJIS will transfer information and respond to inquiries with the speed required by the business function being supported.

■ Utilize existing and future statewide purchased resources.

To the extent possible, these services should be accomplished through the use of purchased services, such as those being developed by Central Data Processing (CDP) in cooperation with the private sector to provide services at the level of utility functions.

■ Ensure a high degree of security and auditability.

Given the sensitive nature of criminal justice information, it is necessary that CJIS provide a high degree of security and transaction auditability. To accomplish this, CJIS will need to address the following aspects of security management:

- » Authentication of users.
- » Authorization of users based on previously defined credentials.
- » The ability to encrypt sensitive information transmitted on unsecured networks.
- » Auditing of CJIS transactions.

■ Be able to be piloted and implemented today, not tomorrow.

Actual real-world projects must be able to be designed and implemented using today's technology in order to ensure acceptance by the criminal justice community.

The objectives listed above were major factors in developing the CJIS Future System Model, but other requirements, that have not been restated here, factored into the modeling process.

## B. FUTURE ORGANIZATION MODEL

In a multijurisdictional effort, organizational structures must be set forth to guide the efforts to change and improve the CJIS environment and to effectively use the CJIS resources that are created. The governance structure addresses the needs for directing the state's efforts to improve CJISs.

Equally if not more important is the operational organization for which Nebraska CJIS is being improved. These organizational structures are described below.

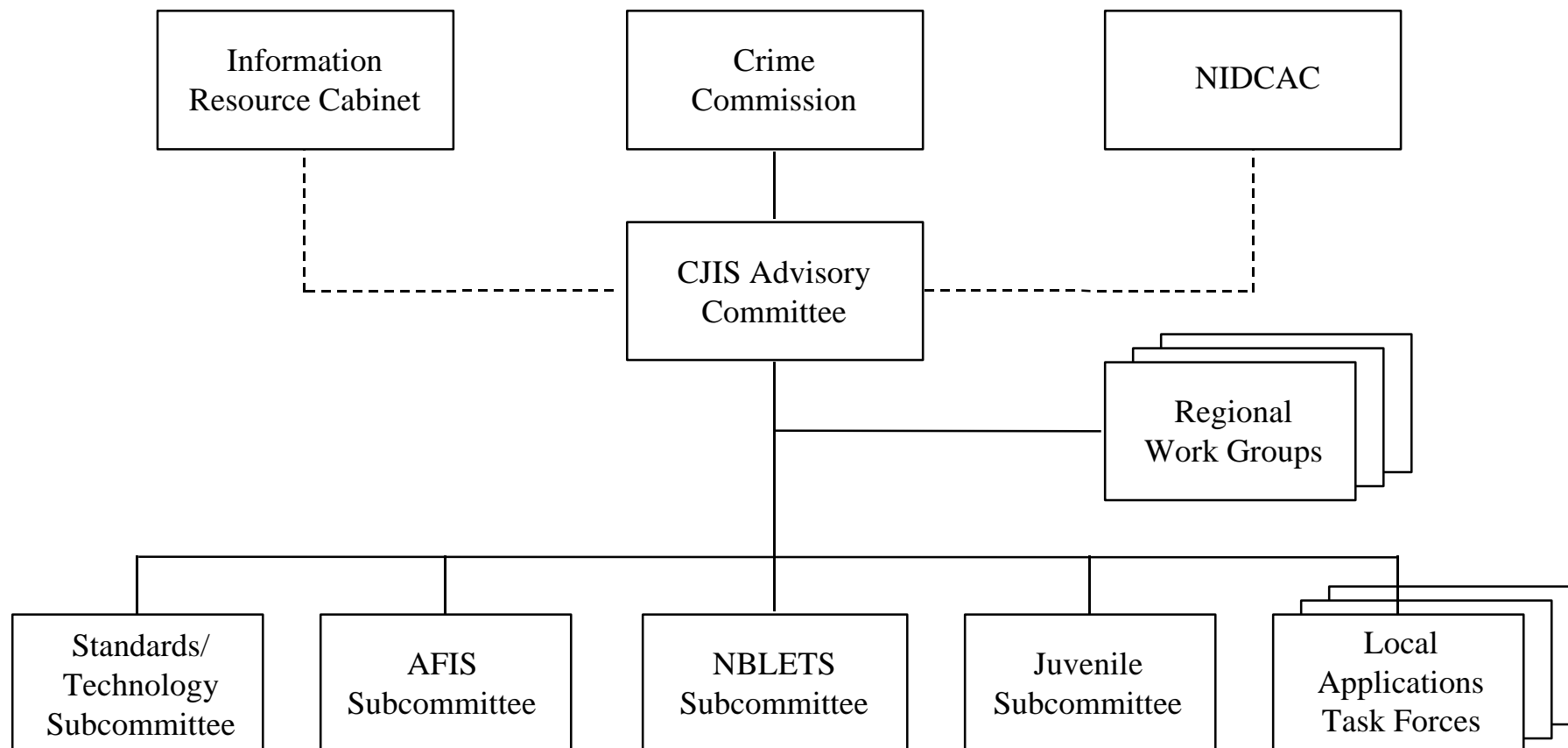
## 1. Governance Structure

Leaders of the Nebraska criminal justice community have joined together to focus both organization and personal attention toward the development of CJIS as a strategic asset in crime prevention and the promotion of public safety. They have convened executive, policy, and working groups to address the improvement of Nebraska's CJIS. The governance structure that directs the state's improvement efforts is shown in EXHIBIT IV, which follows this page. This structure is further defined in Section X and includes:

- NCC. The NCC was founded in 1969 to facilitate coordination among criminal justice agencies throughout the state. In addition, the NCC's staff organization serves as the state's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) and administers criminal justice and law enforcement applications, including the Jail Admissions Reporting System, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, and the Nebraska Law Enforcement Training Center (NLETC). This group's role with respect to CJIS improvement efforts is to provide executive direction and insights; review and, as appropriate, approve CJIS improvement initiatives; directly support improvement initiatives approved by the group; and resolve policy issues as needed. The Commission created the CJIS Advisory Committee.
- CJIS Advisory Committee. A CJIS Advisory Committee is composed of representatives of key Nebraska CJIS stakeholders from both state and local agencies. This group's charter is to identify requirements to improve data communications among criminal justice agencies. Its role is to provide management and technical expertise to craft policies and manage strategic initiatives. The current membership of the CJIS Advisory Committee is presented in APPENDIX A.
- The NIDCAC. The NIDCAC was founded in 1987 to examine issues pertaining to the efficient collection, use, and exchange of information among state agencies. NIDCAC recommended the creation of the CJIS Advisory Committee.
- The IRC. The IRC was created by Executive Order 96-1 and serves to establish goals and guidelines for the development of information technology infrastructure within state government, advise the Department of Administrative Services, and make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. This group influences the CJIS improvement efforts of the state as it addresses the needs of information technology for all communities of interest (including criminal justice) in state government. The work of the CJIS Advisory Committee will be consistent with the direction of the IRC.

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**GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE**



- Regional Work Groups. The CJIS Advisory Committee is assisted by ad hoc Regional Work Groups, which will provide input to the committee. The Regional Work Groups are each made up of local agency representatives, who should primarily include:
  - » Local law enforcement officer.
  - » Jail manager.
  - » Prosecutor.
  - » Public defender.
  - » Court clerk.
  - » Judge.
  - » Probation officer.
  - » County/regional information systems manager.
- In addition to these management and oversight groups, committees and task forces directed at specific interests within the CJIS community are working to improve CJIS resources. These groups include:
  - » The Standards/Technology Committee, which is responsible for addressing the technical CJIS improvement projects involving issues of information technology. The committee shall evaluate the available information technology in order to establish standards that enable CJIS applications to operate and share information smoothly and effectively. This process will include standards for hardware, software, and data across the agencies and departments that are a part of the CJIS project.
  - » The AFIS Subcommittee, which shall oversee the enhancement and management of AFIS and serve as the facilitator between state and local government. This subcommittee shall address the concerns of the state and local criminal justice agencies to allow AFIS to be used in an effective manner.
  - » The NBLETS Subcommittee, which serves a role similar to that of the AFIS Subcommittee. However, this group's focus is the enhancement and management of NBLETS. As a result, the membership of this subcommittee comes from the NBLETS user community.
  - » The Juvenile Subcommittee, which has been formed to address the special policy and procedural issues involved in automating and sharing criminal justice information about juveniles.

- » Local Application Task Forces, which will work with local agencies to address automation and integration projects identified in this plan. As specific local projects from this plan are initiated, a task force will be established to conduct and/or oversee the effort. Participation will be requested from state and local agencies that can provide interested individuals with the following skills:
  - Database administration.
  - Telecommunications/networking.
  - Business systems development.
  - Operations.
  - Security.

The role of these task forces is to provide expertise and supervision in the development and implementation of the systems to which they are dedicated. This will include input into the design, evaluation, and testing of the systems.

This CJIS governance structure is being used to conduct this planning process and guide Nebraska's CJIS improvement efforts.

## 2. Operational Roles

The criminal justice agencies using and contributing to Nebraska CJIS resources include both state and local agencies. Major state agencies and their general operational roles include:

- NSP. The NSP patrols highways and enforces vehicle registration and operation on highways; serves motor vehicle law enforcement warrants; makes on-site arrests for illegal vehicle operation; and investigates traffic accidents and directs traffic. In addition, the NSP provides services to the rest of the criminal justice community through the following sections:
  - » NSP CID. The CID maintains central repository for the state's fingerprint and criminal history files. It provides latent fingerprint services for the NSP and local agencies and serves as a central clearinghouse for missing children reports. NSP uses CJIS resources to gather this information from local agencies and disseminate this information to the criminal justice community.
  - » NSP Criminalistics Laboratory (LAB). The LAB performs services for the recognition, preservation, identification, and scientific analysis of criminal investigation evidence. The LAB uses CJIS resources to exchange lab data and images.

- » NSP Intelligence Division (INTELL). INTELL collects and distributes gang and criminal drug information and maintains a liaison with other state and local intelligence units. It analyzes criminal cases on major investigations. In this effort, it maintains the LEIN and gathers information from other law enforcement agencies. In doing this, INTELL uses network and data resources.
- SCA. SCA responsibilities include coordinating efforts the judicial branch and the judicial branch's efforts to work with other state agencies on programs affecting the courts, developing plans for improving the judicial system, and serving as a central source of information about the courts. The SCA has developed and is implementing a court case management application as a part of the County Automation Project.
- DCS. DCS is responsible for the institution based supervision of felony offenders. In this role, DCS receives information about the offenders under its care and maintains a database about these offenders. CJIS resources are used in the exchange and maintenance of this information.
- Office of Juvenile Services (OJS). This office provides individualized supervision, care, accountability and treatment to youth committed or referred for evaluation. Much like the DCS, OJS gathers information about the juvenile offenders under its care and maintains a database of offender information. It too can use Nebraska CJIS resources to gather, maintain, and disseminate this information.
- DMV. The DMV examines and licenses drivers; administers the driver's license point system, as well as financial responsibility and administrative license revocation laws; issues certificates of title; and registers motor vehicles, including motor carrier proration and reciprocity. As a result of its licensing and registration duties, the DMV has a database of identification and citation information used by the criminal justice community.
- The NCC. The NCC administers a variety of criminal justice and law enforcement programs, including the Jail Admissions Reporting System, the UCR Program, and the NLETC.
- NPB. The NPB determines when committed offenders are released on parole, fixes parole conditions, revokes parole and issues warrants for parole violators, determines when offenders are taken off parole, and recommends parole legislation to the governor.
- Office of Probation Administration (OPA). Under Supreme Court direction, the OPA administers and directs the state's probation system.

Other state agencies involved in the maintenance and use of Nebraska CJIS resources include:

- Games and Parks Commission.



- DOR/Highway Safety Division.
- Liquor Control Commission.
- State Fire Marshall.

The roles and responsibilities of local agencies in operation of the CJIS in Nebraska will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, depending on the arrangements made between the members of the local criminal justice community. Characteristic roles include:

- Local Law Enforcement. One of the initial contacts for a subject in the criminal justice cycle, law enforcement agencies are responsible for:
  - » Capture of law enforcement data such as incidents, arrests, and field intelligence.
  - » Submission of incident-based reporting system (IBRS), UCR, and criminal history to the state.
  - » Providing incident, suspect, victim, and witness information to other agencies.

In their investigative efforts, local law enforcement agencies may gather information from other agencies.

- Jails. These agencies have the law enforcement responsibilities described above. In addition, they are responsible for:
  - » Capturing custody data for submission to the Jail Admissions Reporting System maintained by the NCC.
  - » Preparing and submitting fingerprint cards of booked offenders (if the local law enforcement agency has not done so).

They also use information gathered from other agencies in investigations.

- Prosecutors. Prosecutors provide criminal history information concerning their charging decisions and gather case information from other agencies. Court case information, such as filings, calendaring, and assignments, is exchanged among the prosecutor, the court, and other court case participants.
- Clerks of the Court. The clerks of the court are responsible for recording all the submissions to and activities of the court. They are also required by statute to report dispositions.

This long list of participants shows the broad and diverse range of support that the state's CJIS environment requires. The integration of these participants is shown in the future processing model.

## C. FUTURE PROCESSING MODEL

Information is both the fuel and a major by-product of the criminal justice system. Delays in obtaining information at any point in the system directly impact the efficiency and effectiveness of its operation. The Nebraska CJIS resources will aid in eliminating these delays by facilitating the exchange of criminal justice information.

The model for CJIS processing in the future is based on the fundamental nature of information exchanges in the criminal justice community. In this section, the functional needs are summarized and the model for future data exchanges within the criminal justice community is presented. While this subsection describes internal exchanges, the model also includes a discussion of exchanges with external entities.

### 1. Functional Needs for Exchanging Data

The genesis of criminal justice information is at the local level. Information captured at the local level is shared with other agencies in that jurisdiction. This information is also shared with other local jurisdictions, as well as state and federal entities. These interchanges are shown in EXHIBIT V, which follows this page.

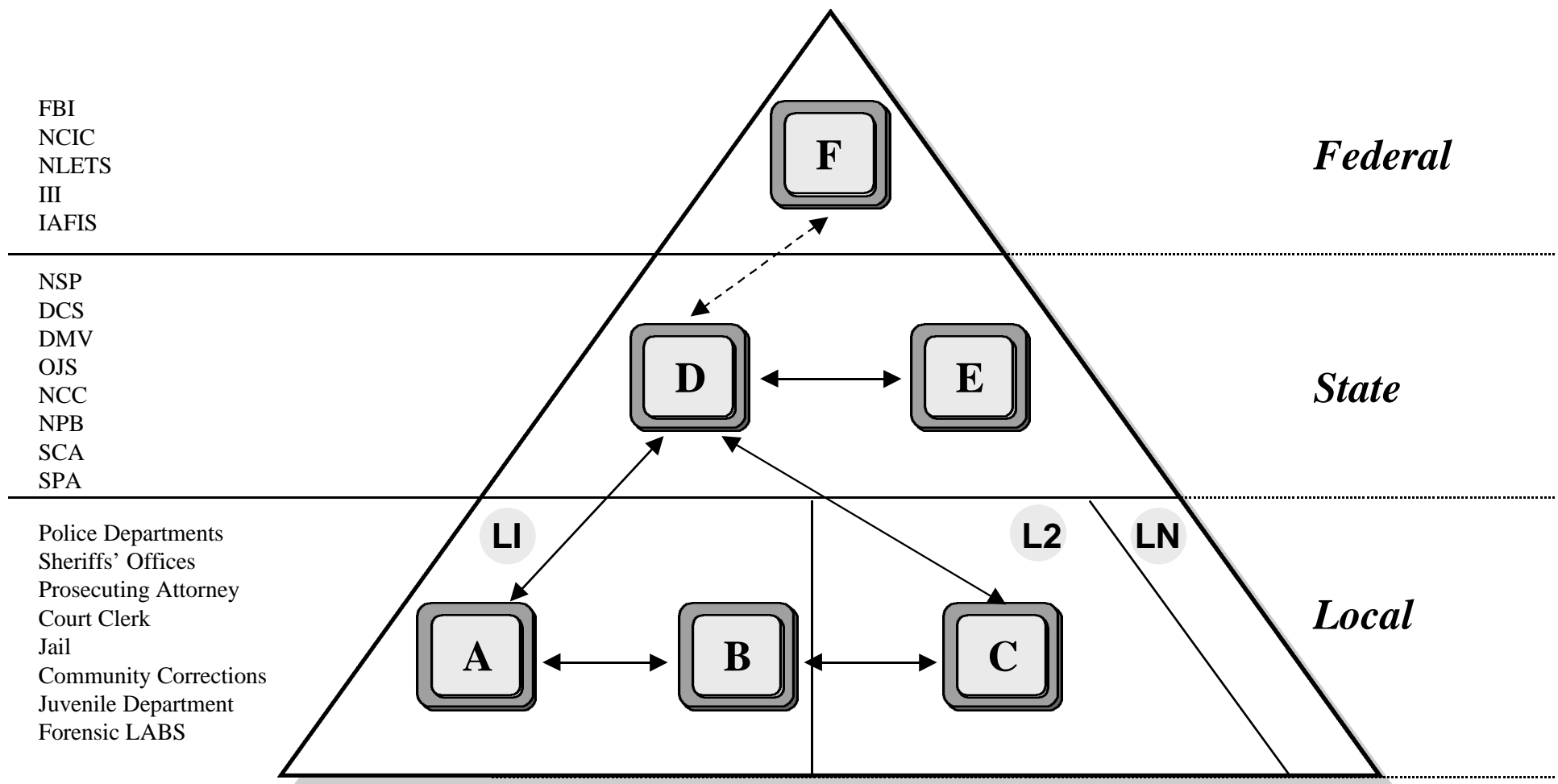
This exhibit shows some of the representative agencies that are key to the criminal justice process at each level of government. At the local level, different localities (which could be cities, counties, or multicounty regions) are represented as L1, L2, ... Ln. Information is shared among these entities within jurisdictions (e.g., incident reports shared between law enforcement and prosecutors). They are also shared directly between local jurisdictions (e.g., evidence reports from crime labs to law enforcement or prosecutors).

Maintaining these multijurisdictional relationships can be time-consuming relative to the frequency of the exchanges. To address this issue, some of these exchanges are facilitated by a state central repository, such as the PCH repository for criminal history information. This is shown in the exhibit by the flows of information from A to D and then from D to C.

Information is also exchanged between state entities and between state and national entities. The exchanges are similar and are conducted for similar reasons. Horizontal exchanges generally address operational needs; vertical exchanges usually support interjurisdictional data exchanges or data aggregation for policy analysis. The exchange of information between jurisdictions may be direct or through central repositories, depending on the economies of the exchanges involved.

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FUNCTIONAL INFORMATION INTERCHANGES



## 2. Future Operational Data Exchanges

In the future these information interchanges will be electronically supported. As information is captured at each point in the criminal justice process, it is recorded electronically and, in some cases, transmitted electronically to other criminal justice agencies. There are essentially two approaches to sharing this information: data exchange or database sharing. Both will be used in the Nebraska CJIS community.

Agencies that are closely tied, share information technology resources, or have common application or operation needs are likely to use a commonly maintained, shared database as the mechanism for sharing data. This approach requires a high degree of cooperation between the organizations involved and closely couples their operations.

However, criminal justice organizations operate independently due to each organization's role in the criminal justice process, the political subdivision of the jurisdictions, or other business reasons. As a result, such close integration is not a viable approach to data sharing. For these organizations, a data exchange approach will be used. Using standard messaging formats and data structures, these organizations will share information about criminal justices events as they occur, using electronic data interchange transactions, much in the same way that they use paper forms today.

An example of this future interchange process is depicted in EXHIBIT VI, which follows this page. The criminal justice process, and some of the entities involved, are summarized at the bottom of the diagram. The data from these events is captured by these entities and stored in local databases. As the criminal justice cycle proceeds, the local entities share common databases or use data exchanges to share information at a local level.

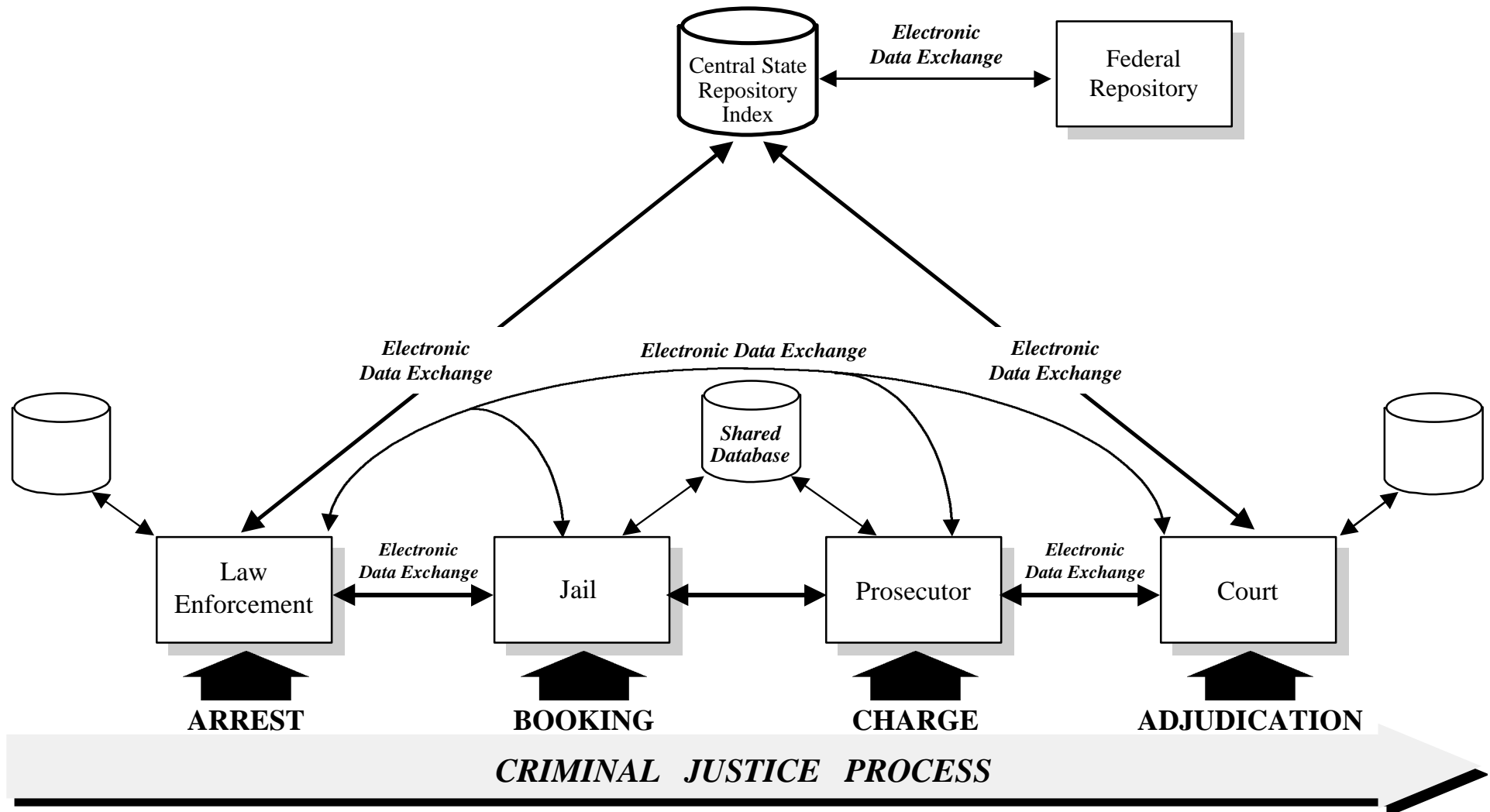
The vertical flow of information from local to state entities will also be automated. Data captured for local purposes will be electronically submitted to state repositories such as PCH. In a similar manner, information is electronically transmitted nationally to the FBI.

## 3. Future Investigative Data Exchanges

As this process implies, information will be retained by various entities at all levels of the criminal justice community. These include central state repositories, shared local databases, and agency databases. These repositories will maintain subsets of criminal justice data about an individual or event. Under this model, criminal justice investigators and researchers may gather information from these subsets of data through CJIS. Using a browser and/or research software, they will identify entities maintaining needed criminal justice data, submit electronic requests for data to these agencies, and gather the responses.

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**FUTURE INTERCHANGE PROCESS EXAMPLE**



Access to criminal justice data will be controlled with each request. Each entity receiving a request can authenticate the requestor and the nature of the request to determine if they fit the entity's policies for dissemination. In this manner, dissemination for both criminal justice and non-criminal justice purposes may be automated and well-controlled.

#### D. FUTURE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MODEL

The model for future criminal justice information technology supports the process model described above through the employment of developing application, hardware, and telecommunications. There are several factors in this development:

- Data capture and access will be pushed closer to the event and become more automated.
- Applications will grow in deployment, integration, and sophistication.
- Applications will be messaging enabled to allow for the exchange of data.
- The hardware applied will become more and more integrated into the operating environment.
- Telecommunications and electronic data interchange will integrate Nebraska CJIS resources.
- Access to national and federal systems will continue to be through the NBLETS switch.

Due to the complexity of the environment, the model is presented in four component parts:

- Law Enforcement Technologies
- Court and Corrections Technologies
- National Technologies
- Telecommunications

##### 1. Law Enforcement Technologies

The last few years have seen a dramatic increase in the level of automation by law enforcement agencies. However, the level of automation will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction in four ways:

- The degree to which specific functions are automated.
- The functions that are automated.

- The level of integration between functions.
- Who is responsible for the automated facilities.

Not all jurisdictions will be fully automated. Some will continue to rely on manual processes. Some jurisdictions will have automated more functions than others. Automated data capture will be pushed closer to criminal justice events through new input tools such as:

- Mobile terminals/computers.
- Hand-held, pen-based computers.
- Scanners (document, fingerprint, other image).
- Live-Scan.
- Biometric data-capture devices.
- Digital video mug shot.
- Digital camera.
- Voice recognition input.
- Intelligent character recognition.
- Electronic monitoring cuffs.
- Smart card/cardreaders.
- Kiosks.
- Global positioning systems.

In addition, new and improved law enforcement applications will be developed and implemented. The following applications for law enforcement will be directly supported in this plan:

- Case management and criminal records (suspects, victims, witnesses, stolen property, etc.).
  - » For adult law enforcement cases.
  - » For juvenile criminal justice cases.
- Jail management.
- Mug shot.
- Automated fingerprint identification.

- » Remote Live-Scan.
- » Remote latent and ten-print workstations AFIS.
- » Central state AFIS.
- Incident reporting.
- Jail reporting.
- Intelligence system access.
- Hot files such as:
  - » MII.
  - » Locator and Detainer Index.
  - » Illegal Aliens Index.

In addition, the plan supports enhancement of the NBLETS switcher and the state's motor vehicles database. The switcher will be enhanced to support greater transaction volume, access to more databases, and handling of a broader array of messages. The motor vehicles application will be improved to provide better access by the criminal justice community.

All of these records and analysis applications will be integrated to a greater or lesser degree. This integration will be affected by either shared databases and software or by automated, transaction-based information exchanges.

These applications and links are shown in the applications model in EXHIBIT VII, which follows this page. This model shows how applications at a local and state levels will be linked horizontally. In addition, it shows how these applications will be linked across the levels of government through the Criminal Justice Network.

## 2. Court and Corrections Technologies

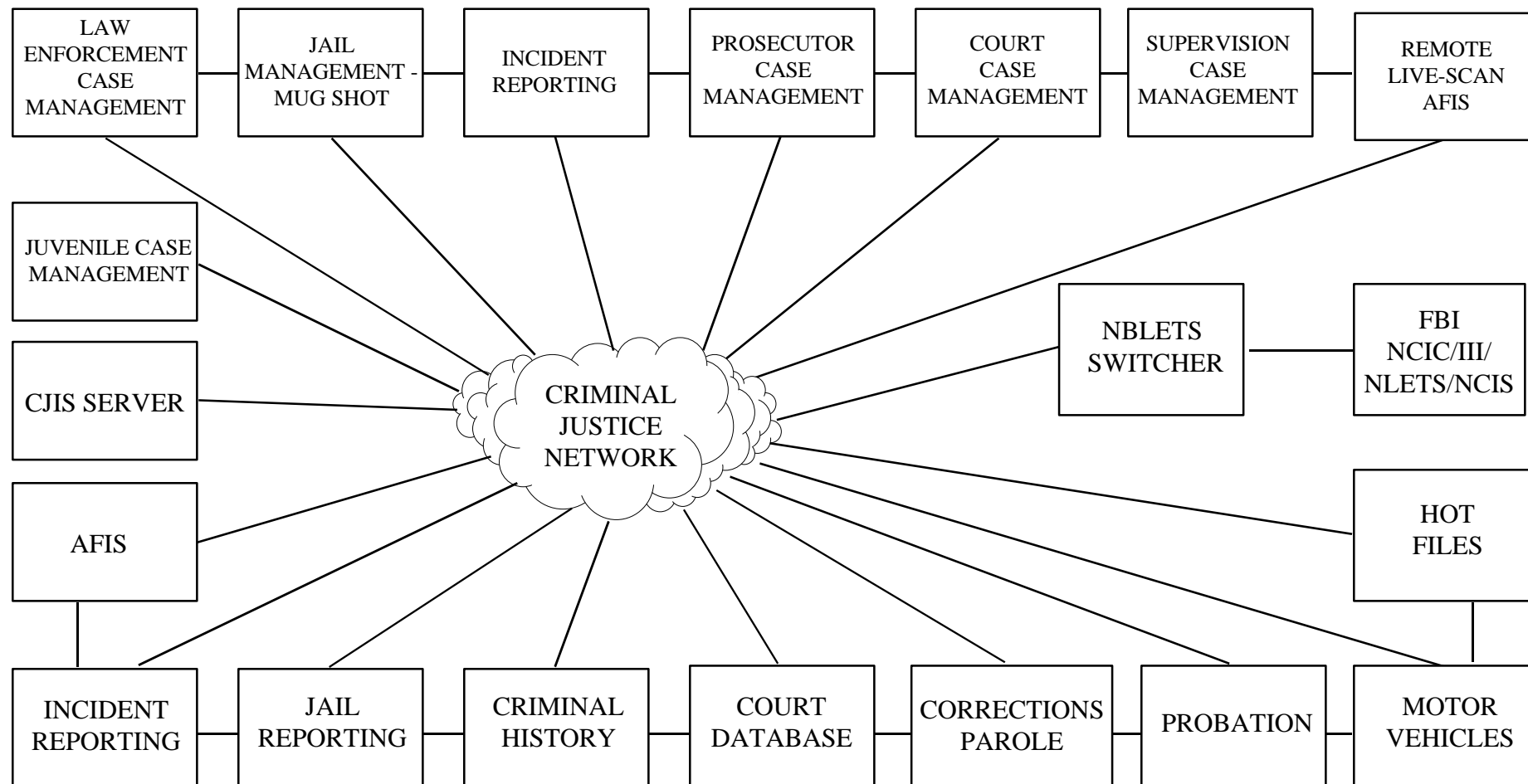
As with law enforcement, court and corrections will see a growth in automation. Many of the data capture and display technologies used by law enforcement will also be used in the courts and corrections. Notable new applications in this area will include document image capture and management and videoconferencing for hearings, meetings, and medical examinations.

EXHIBIT VII also shows the state and local court and corrections applications that are directly supported under this plan. Key local court applications supported by this plan will include:



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APPLICATION MODEL



- Prosecution case management, including:
  - » Calendaring.
  - » Assignment.
  - » Document preparation.
- Extension of the JUSTICE court case management application or other unique court systems, providing:
  - » Calendaring.
  - » Assignment.
  - » Accounting.
  - » Court orders (warrants, protection and restraining orders, and probation conditions).

In corrections, key local applications will include:

- Jail and institution management, such as:
  - » Facilities management.
  - » Court scheduling.
  - » Attendance and security (periodic counts).
  - » Document and records management.
- Adult supervision, such as:
  - » Offender records.
  - » Assessment.
  - » Programming, work, and education.
  - » Testing.
  - » Check-in and contact.
  - » Disciplinary.

As with law enforcement systems, not all jurisdictions will have these applications and the applications will be more or less integrated. Application services may be maintained locally, by a regional

service provider, or by a statewide service. The applications will reside on a variety of platforms made by a wide variety of vendors and ranging from stand-alone PCs to mainframes.

At the state level, the following applications will be developed under this plan:

- Court Database and Court Index.
- Correction Tracking System.
- Parole Case Management.
- Juvenile Repository.

These state repository and operating applications will be supplied information from local applications and will serve as information sources for investigators and researchers.

### 3. National Technologies

In EXHIBIT IV, the national criminal justice applications are summarized in a single icon. However, this represents several applications that impact the state of Nebraska. The federal and national applications that are considered in the plan include:

- III.
- National Instant Check System.
- Sex Offender Registration.
- NIBRS/UCR.
- National Protection Order System
- Victim Notification Network.
- NCIC 2000.
- IAFIS.
- NFF.

Each of these national initiatives have a state-level component. To participate in these national efforts, Nebraska will develop the facilities for these systems.

#### 4. Telecommunications

Telecommunications provides the fabric for the integration of organizations and systems throughout the community. A significant component of the telecommunications requirements of the criminal justice community will be addressed through statewide radio and land-based telecommunication services. This is summarized in EXHIBIT VIII, which follows this page.

The state is developing a statewide, fiber-based telecommunications service offering voice, data, and image transmission. The network will feature high-speed fiber-optic links connecting the population centers of the state, as well as a few geographically strategic rural sites. This backbone will include a point of presence (POP) in every county seat. This access can provide the single POP for all government functions, including criminal justice.

As shown in the exhibit, the criminal justice telecommunications services will expand. Nebraska CJIS will provide internetwork access. This will be a multiprotocol network, supporting SNA communications for those criminal justice applications requiring the protocol and providing TCP/IP access to all authorized criminal justice participants. This network will be closed, available only to the criminal justice community.

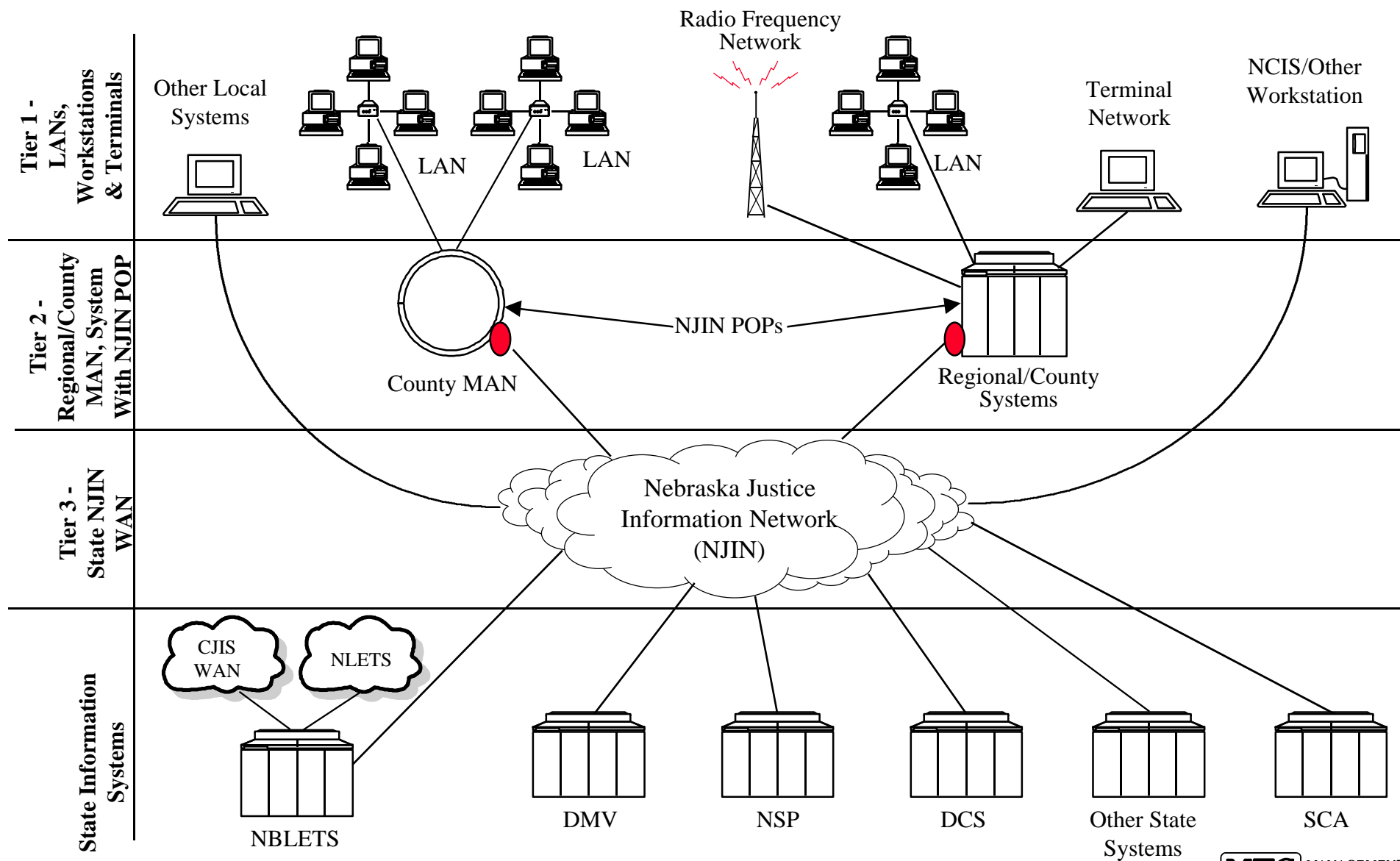
The Division of Communications will likely be the provider of this broad, peer-to-peer network to the entire criminal justice community. However, the service may be provided by another agency or group of agencies. In any event, NBLETS will be a subset of the criminal justice network offerings. It will continue to provide "hot file" services and will serve as the switch, linking Nebraska to the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) and the CJIS WAN (FBI).

Access to Nebraska CJIS may be through stand-alone NBLETS workstations, regional or county systems, or metropolitan area networks (MANs). As shown in the diagram, MANs and regional systems may be the POPs providing Nebraska CJIS access. They in turn may support local area networks (LANs), terminal networks, and radio frequency networks. Where such a POP may not be available, NBLETS and other workstations may establish an access point to Nebraska CJIS.

The criminal justice community will use local networks for the transmission of criminal justice transactions locally. Transactions throughout the state will be supported by Nebraska CJIS. This basic telecommunications infrastructure (including NBLETS) will have the capability to transmit images.

At a federal level, there will likely be at least two telecommunications networks for criminal justice information. One is the existing NLETS network, which provides networking service among the states. The other is the federal CJIS WAN that is being planned by the FBI. This network is intended to support the transmission of both data and images between the states and the FBI.

STATE OF NEBRASKA  
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**TELECOMMUNICATIONS MODEL**



## E. FUTURE DATA ARCHITECTURE

As noted above, criminal justice information is captured and retained by criminal justice entities with each event. This information is also transmitted to state repositories to ease cross-jurisdictional data sharing and aggregation. The future data architecture will have the following characteristics:

- Data will be stored locally and shared.
- Data will be shared through unsolicited messages or notices.
- Data will be shared in central state data repositories.
- Data is likely to be added in the future.

Criminal justice information involves data on events throughout the criminal justice cycle, such as incidents, arrests, indictments, convictions, and releases from custody and supervision. As above, this data will be captured at an operational level and maintained at both a local and state repository level.

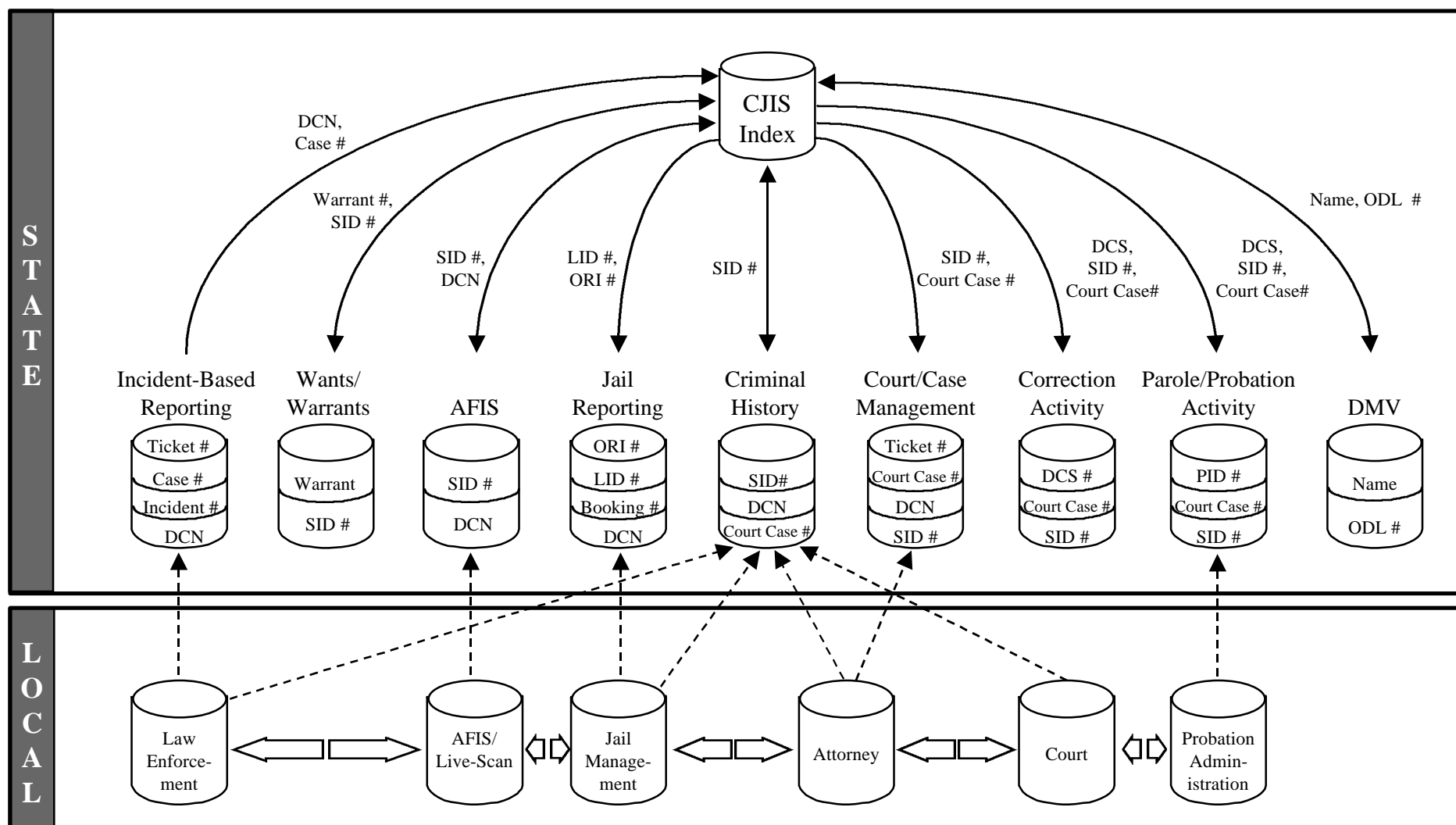
At a local level, records will be generated through dispatch, arrest, booking, fingerprinting, and adjudication. As local systems evolve, this data will be shared and referenced using common key data elements. Locally, these key data elements would include a local offender identifier (LID #), an incident identifier, law enforcement and court case numbers, and an arrest identifier. By making these data elements common in all local systems, information may be automatically shared among these systems. The concept of data sharing is displayed in EXHIBIT IX, Criminal Justice Information Access Methods, which follows this page.

This exhibit also presents a conceptual overview of the future state criminal justice data repositories and data interconnections. This diagram illustrates the criminal tracking databases and the search-key data elements used to match data among them. For example, to match data from the Nebraska IBRS database to the PCH, the arrest fingerprint card number may be used. This exhibit also illustrates the data input from local systems, such as local law enforcement for criminal history and incident information.

At the federal level, the repositories are also offender-based. The federal databases maintain their own key structure using the FBI number and date of arrest. In addition, the FBI records the SID number for each offender. With this cross-reference, state and federal records can be coordinated.

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**CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION ACCESS METHODS**



The diagram also shows the role of new CJIS indices. By using these indices, CJIS participants can identify the location of the criminal justice information that they seek. In the diagram, the indices depicted as data stores that maintain index entries of all criminal justice systems in the state. However, the technical and operational design of the index has not been designed.

The diagram shows the flow of data from local data stores to central, statewide repositories. These repositories provide access to data from jurisdictions statewide. The diagram also shows the local data sharing that occurs between the functional units of local government.



## VI. TACTICAL PROJECT DEFINITIONS

## VI. TACTICAL PROJECT DEFINITIONS

Section IV of the Strategic Plan is implemented with the planning and definition of many current and proposed tactical projects. These projects are then described, scheduled, and budgeted into an overall 5-year plan that will guide the state's migration toward a more comprehensive criminal justice information system. Tactical projects included within the plan's scope have been divided into the following areas:

- Current CJIS Projects - Projects that are currently defined, scheduled, and/or at least partially funded.
- Proposed CJIS Projects - New projects defined within the plan's scope that are proposed to be funded.
- Related Projects - Other projects initiated by state agencies that directly affect CJIS and/or the organizations involved.

These projects form the tactical implementation of the state's strategic plan for criminal justice information systems. They provide for the migration of single-purpose applications to an integrated environment of electronic communications within the criminal justice community. The estimated costs for these projects are for planning purposes; the actual costs may change based upon further project definition.

### A. CURRENT CJIS PROJECTS

The state currently has seven projects under way that have been identified as within the scope of CJIS. Most are funded with the state's NCHIP grant or were part of a previously funded project. Each of these projects is briefly described below.

#### 1. AFIS/PCH Interface Project

This interface would allow automatic retrieval of criminal history records based upon fingerprint identification. The interface is currently under development by the state's AFIS vendor.

##### ■ Objectives

The objective of this project is to develop an interface between AFIS and the PCH system for the exchange and synchronization of key identification data. This will allow for automatic

dissemination of criminal history information based upon fingerprint identification and for retrieval of candidate lists from AFIS based upon data maintained in the PCH system.

- Strategic Initiative

AFIS/PCH Interface (6.1). Implement the interface between the AFIS system and PCH.

- Participants

NSP is responsible for this project, with oversight by the AFIS Policy Board.

- Time Frame

This project is currently under way and is estimated to be completed within the next 3 months.

- Budget Estimate

Application design, development, and implementation costs are currently funded with NCHIP moneys at \$110,000.

## 2. SWITCHER/PCH Interface Project

Nebraska participated in a meeting of non-III states during April 1994 and determined that the state statutes, PCH system, and NBLETS message switch were are III compliant. To reach full III participation, an interface between the NBLETS message switch and the PCH system was required. This interface would provide NBLETS criminal justice users direct access to criminal history information stored in PCH, replacing the old NCH system. Currently, information is collected in PCH and migrated to the old NCH system, because it uses the existing NBLETS message switch.

- Objectives

The objective of this project is to develop a real-time interface between the new SWITCHER message-switching computer and the CDP mainframe system.

- Strategic Initiative

SWITCHER/PCH Interface (6.3). Develop and implement the interface between the state SWITCHER and PCH for replacement of the old NCH system.

- Participants

NSP is responsible for this project, with programming resources provided by CDP.

- Time Frame

This project is currently under way and is estimated to be completed by June 1997.

- Budget Estimate

Application design, development, and implementation costs are currently funded at \$290,000.

3. Interstate Identification Index Project

This project will enable the state central repository to participate in the FBI III program. This will involve operational changes at NSP and the development of an interface with the FBI.

- Objectives

The objective of this project is to enable the state to participate fully as a III member.

- Strategic Initiative

III (5.1). Implement an interface to participate in the FBI III program.

- Participants

NSP is responsible for this project.

- Time Frame

This project will be implemented when the SWITCHER/PCH interface has been completed.

- Budget Estimate

This project has been funded at \$109,005.

4. JUSTICE Implementation

JUSTICE is the court case management system developed by the state of Nebraska to operate on county AS/400 equipment as a part of the County Automation Project. This project extends JUSTICE to more county and district court jurisdictions throughout the state.

- Objectives

The prime objective of this project is to provide court case management automation to more jurisdictions throughout the state.

- Strategic Initiative  
JUSTICE Implementation Extension (4.2). Extend the implementation of JUSTICE to more jurisdictions throughout the state.
- Participants  
SCA is responsible for the deployment of this application into county and district courts.
- Time Frame  
This project is estimated to require 2 years for full statewide implementation.
- Budget Estimate  
This project is budgeted separately from the CJIS Strategic Plan and has been estimated at \$935,000.

## 5. JUSTICE/PCH Interface Project

Over the last 2 years, the SCA and NSP have been developing an interface to allow the transfer of disposition data. This will permit the redirection of staff resources within NSP who manually enter disposition data.

- Objectives  
The objective of this project is to submit disposition data electronically from the JUSTICE system to the PCH system.
- Strategic Initiative  
JUSTICE/PCH Interface (6.2). Develop and implement the interface between JUSTICE and PCH for the transfer of disposition data.
- Participants  
NSP and the SCA are responsible for this project.
- Time Frame  
This project is estimated to take up to 1 year.

- Budget Estimate

This project has been budgeted at \$140,000.

6. Gun Instant Check Project

This project will aid the state in complying with the NICS, resulting from the Brady Law. It will involve analysis of the current process, design of applications, development of software, and implementation of the software. The application will support processing of background checks in firearm regulation.

- Objectives

The objective of this project is to provide cost-effective compliance with the Brady Law.

- Strategic Initiative

Gun Instant Check (5.2). Develop a state Gun Instant Check System in accordance with the Brady Law.

- Participants

NSP will be responsible for this project.

- Time Frame

This project is estimated to take up to 1 year.

- Budget Estimate

Application design, development, and implementation costs are currently funded at \$180,000.

7. Sex Offender Registration System Project

This project establishes a state-level clearinghouse of information and photographs of sex offenders residing in Nebraska. This application would interface with other state and local registries and provide access to authorized criminal justice and non-criminal justice entities.

- Objectives

The objective of this effort is to improve the ability to track convicted sex offenders.

- Strategic Initiative  
Sex Offender Registration (5.3). Create a Sex Offender Registration System that collects and disseminates information.
- Participants  
NSP is providing the staff for this function.
- Time Frame  
This project is estimated to require between 6 and 9 months.
- Budget Estimate  
No technology costs have been included in this project.

#### B. PROPOSED CJIS PROJECTS

The strategic plan described in Section IV identified 11 initiatives and over 70 activities or tasks necessary to create the future vision of the Nebraska CJIS. Through a classification and prioritization process conducted with the CJIS Advisory Committee and other planning members, these 70+ activities were synthesized into 10 tactical projects, in addition to the seven projects already in process. Summary information is presented for each tactical CJIS improvement project under the following headings:

- Scope and Objectives
- Strategic Plan Initiatives
- Participants
- Baseline Design
- Work Plan
- Schedule Estimate
- Budget Estimate
- Benefits

Priorities and many of the cost estimates were determined based on CJIS Advisory Committee input and information obtained from similar projects in other states. The overall project schedule is derived from a 4-year activity window, anticipating that it will actually require up to 5 years to complete the scope of work defined.

1. Management Project

For all of the individual projects to be successfully integrated into a seamless CJIS, resources and staff time must be allocated for proper management of the overall project. This particular project has been defined to account for these resources and to accomplish the CJIS management tasks identified in the Strategic Plan. The roles and responsibilities of the project manager and associated staff are defined in the organization section of the plan.

a. Scope and Objectives

The goal of this project is to provide the necessary management resources to successfully complete the tactical information technology projects defined within the scope of this plan. Specific objectives include:

- Providing consistent management to oversee the project budget and schedule.
- Updating the existing governance structure for project needs.
- Defining CJIS cost-sharing and funding arrangements under the new design.
- Conducting training on the new CJIS capabilities.

The project scope is limited to the management tasks identified in the Strategic Plan. No information exchanges will be automated based upon the implementation of this project.

b. Strategic Plan Initiatives

This project includes the management initiatives necessary to support the overall CJIS project. These initiatives, and their corresponding numbers from Section IV - Strategic Plan, are:

- Governance Structure (8.1). Define the overall CJIS governance structure in such a manner as to provide executive and legislative oversight. Refine the relationship between the CJIS Advisory Committee and other state bodies, including the IRC and NIDCAC. Establish regional working groups to discuss improvements to the criminal justice information systems.



- Project Management (8.2). Establish the CJIS project management structure required to manage overall improvement initiatives effectively.
- Communications Strategy Plan (10.2). Develop a project communication plan and recurring dissemination mechanism.
- Cost-Sharing Mechanism (10.3). Define an overall system-funding and cost-sharing mechanism that will facilitate joint projects between agencies and jurisdictions.
- Funding (10.4). Improve grant funding processes to increase overall state participation and local access, and knowledge of available grants. Define a standard cost-benefit model to analyze the viability of proposed projects.
- Evaluation Program (11.1). Develop outcome measures and metrics from the CJIS goals to perform annual project evaluations.
- Training (11.2). Develop and implement an enhanced local training program that enhances NBLETS and NCIC training currently provided.
- Criminal Justice Forum (11.3). Facilitate an annual statewide criminal justice forum that provides information about criminal justice system improvements, vendor products, and agency projects.

c. Participants

This project and its manager should report directly to the Crime Commission Director with oversight provided by the CJIS Advisory Committee. All criminal justice functions and agencies participate in this project through this committee.

d. Work Plan

The scope of work is divided into two phases. The first phase addresses hiring the project manager and structuring the project. The second phase is for continuous management of the project after it has been structured.

*Phase I - Project Structuring*

The first part of this project is the development of the appropriate management structure. This includes developing a detailed project management plan. Tasks necessary to complete this phase include:

- Select and hire a CJIS project manager.

- Develop a detailed project management plan.
- Enhance the governance structure.
- Define project reporting requirements.
- Develop a project communications strategy.
- Define the evaluation metrics.
- Enhance the CJIS training program.
- Develop a cost-sharing mechanism.
- Define long-term funding requirements.

### Phase II - Project Management

Once the project management plan has been developed and approved by the CJIS Advisory Committee, the project manager will begin monitoring the project against the plan. Tasks necessary to complete this phase include:

- Monitor the project management plan.
- Update the project plan.
- Maintain the project budget and schedule.
- Conduct project communications.
- Conduct periodic training.

#### e. Schedule Estimate

The project scope covers the entire duration of the CJIS project. The cost-sharing and funding work would be completed during the second year of the project as new systems come on-line.

#### f. Budget Estimate

For this project to succeed, at least one full-time project manager must be assigned and dedicated to the tasks identified above. Costs associated with this project are estimated and presented in the table below.

<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>FY 1997</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$52,500	\$52,500	\$52,500	\$52,500	\$52,500	\$262,500
Goods and Services	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Equipment	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	4,000
Travel	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Contracted Services	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	100,000
<b>YEARLY TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$64,500</b>	<b>\$160,500</b>	<b>\$60,500</b>	<b>\$60,500</b>	<b>\$60,500</b>	<b><u>\$406,500</u></b>

Salaries and benefits represent 1.0 FTE project manager. Goods and services estimate document preparation, copying, and distribution. Equipment costs refer to computer hardware and software required by staff to fulfill the project function. Travel costs are those incurred by the project manager in completing the communications function. Contracted services costs are for assistance in developing the cost-sharing mechanism and the funding plan. No costs for trainers have been identified, assuming they will be offset from increased automation and reduced manual data entry at NSP.

g. Benefits

Having a project manager dedicated to the project enables the rest of the projects identified in the plan to be effectively coordinated and communicated. No tangible benefits are associated with this project. Specific intangible benefits of having a full-time manager assigned to the project are:

- Increased consistency of the overall integration design.
- Improved coordination between active projects.
- Better communications with agency directors and the Legislature.
- Better communications with the local criminal justice communities.

2. Standards Project

This standards project has been defined to support development and integration of the applications that make up CJIS. It is a necessary component of the overall CJIS project and ensures that the separate components, while developed independently, will function together as an integrated system. Standards would be identified, defined, and adopted by the CJIS Advisory Committee. It is assumed that the standards would be voluntary and evolutionary in concept and would not necessarily require changes from the existing state and/or local organizations involved.

a. Scope and Objectives

The project scope is limited to the minimum set of standards necessary to support the integration and operation of CJIS. Additional standards may be identified and adopted that exceed the minimum required, but would be optional. Objectives that have been identified for this project include:

- Definition and maintenance of CJIS information technology infrastructure standards. An initial set of technology standards were identified in the CJIS Data Architecture.
- Maintenance and enhancement of the existing CJIS Data Architecture to accommodate new standard data elements required by the above projects.
- Finalization and maintenance of existing information exchange standards required to support CJIS and electronic transfer of information between systems. Information exchanges were identified in the CJIS Data Architecture.
- Development of a method to document and communicate information policies and business rules.
- Facilitation of the process required to define information policies and business rules.
- Development and maintenance of data security policies and rules for accessing information.
- Communication and coordination of the policies and standards to other CJIS project teams to ensure maximum implementation.

Complete and ongoing support of these objectives are critical to successful integration of the existing and future criminal justice information systems. Without these standards, access to information will remain limited and data propagation would not occur.

b. Strategic Plan Initiatives

This project includes those initiatives necessary to support implementation of the other tactical projects and ensure consistency across systems and jurisdictions. These initiatives, and their corresponding number from Section IV - Strategic Plan, are:

- Infrastructure Standards (1.2). Define the minimum necessary technology infrastructure standards, including networking protocols, to allow improved system communications and interoperability.

- Data Standards and Data-Sharing Relationships (7.1). Define data and data linkage (key field) standards to facilitate data sharing between systems and publish them in a standards handbook (under way).
- Information Exchange Standards (7.2). Define the information exchange standards required to facilitate transmission and acceptance of data between systems. Initial information exchange standards were identified in the CJIS Data Architecture.
- Data Security Rules (7.3). Define data security rules and user access privileges to ensure data integrity and security across systems. Security rules do not currently exist outside of the current NBLETS and JUSTICE systems.
- Information Policy (9.3). Define standardized criminal justice business policies. The implementation of automated information exchanges will require the definition of new policies for information sharing.
- Business Procedures (9.7). Define standard business rules and procedures across agencies. The implementation of automated information exchanges will require the definition of new business rules for information sharing and access.

c. Participants

This project will be governed by a subcommittee of the CJIS Advisory Committee and led by the chairperson. All state criminal justice agencies should be involved, including NSP, SCA, and DCS. Local involvement in this project should include information technology managers from the large jurisdictions.

d. Work Plan

The scope of work is divided into two phases. The first phase is for development and implementation of the standards maintenance process. The second phase encompasses continuous work on the standards as required by other projects.

*Phase I - Maintenance Process*

The first step in initiating this project will be to establish the technology and procedures necessary for the development, maintenance, publication, and dissemination of standards. The CJIS Data Architecture project captured and reported data standards and information exchanges using the Microsoft Access database management software and the ERWIN data modeling tool. During this phase, personnel assigned to maintain CJIS standards will review the existing systems, develop new

programs and reports, and complete the documentation of the system. Tasks necessary to complete this phase include:

- Review existing standards and technology.
- Develop new maintenance programs.
- Document the maintenance process.

### Phase II - Standards Maintenance

When the initial phase of creating or updating the standards maintenance system is complete, personnel assigned to the project will begin the process of maintaining the standards. This will include attending and/or facilitating meetings with other CJIS project managers to identify and coordinate the development of new standards. Tasks necessary to complete the standards maintenance phase include:

- Maintain data and exchange standards.
- Maintain information policies and business rules.
- Maintain data security rules.
- Publish and distribute new standards.

Publication and dissemination of the CJIS standards should be implemented using the CJIS Web Server developed in the Access Project.

#### e. Schedule Estimate

The project is estimated to begin at the start of the 1998 fiscal year and would continue throughout the 4-year life of this plan.

#### f. Budget Estimate

For this project to succeed, at least one full-time staff person must be assigned and dedicated to the tasks identified above. Associated costs are estimated and presented in the table below.

<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>FY 1997</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 0	\$22,500	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$202,500
Goods and Services	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Equipment	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	4,000
Travel	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Contracted Services	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000
<b>YEARLY TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$58,500</b>	<b>\$52,000</b>	<b>\$52,000</b>	<b>\$52,000</b>	<b>\$52,000</b>	<b><u>\$266,500</u></b>

Salaries and benefits are for 1.0 FTE with the assumption that implementation will occur halfway through the first year. Goods and services estimate document preparation, copying, and distribution. Equipment costs refer to computer hardware and software required by the staff to fulfill the project function. Contracted services consists of any assistance that may be necessary in establishing procedures and automated mechanisms for documenting the standards.

g. Benefits

Standards are necessary for the numerous, disparate projects at the state and local level to be effectively implemented. No specific tangible benefits are identified for this project; any tangible impact would be assigned to another project. Specific intangible benefits associated with identifying and defining standards for CJIS are:

- Standardized data definitions to allow for aggregating information from multiple sources.
- Uniformity of policy implementation across the state.
- Increased automation of information exchanges.
- Better information security maintained at both the state and local level.
- Standardization of business procedures and rules across jurisdictions.
- Better communication of standard practices for data collection and reporting.

3. Access Project

State and local jurisdictions maintain significant amounts of information about individuals and events that occur within the criminal justice cycle. Providing easy access to this information has been a challenge. This project focuses on providing easy access to critical information for both state and local criminal justice professionals.

a. Scope and Objectives

The project scope is limited to providing state and local jurisdictions with increased and easier access to state-maintained database information residing in databases. Objectives that have been identified for this project include:

- Developing and implementing a Web site to disseminate information statewide about CJIS standards, initiatives, and projects.
- Developing applications on an intranet Web server that provide easy access to state-maintained criminal justice information.

b. Strategic Plan Initiatives

This project includes initiatives that would improve local jurisdictions' access to state and local criminal justice information. These initiatives, and their corresponding number from Section IV - Strategic Plan, are:

- CJIS Web Server (7.7). Develop and implement a Web site to disseminate information statewide about CJIS standards, initiatives, and projects.
- PCH Access (3.10). Improve local access to the state criminal history system by providing alternative pathways to this critical information.
- DMV Access (3.9). Improve local access mechanisms to the state DMV driver and vehicle license databases.
- Hot File Access (3.11). Improve local access to NSP hot files.
- JUSTICE Access (3.12). Develop central indices to court case management information collected and maintained via the JUSTICE computer systems.
- Repository Access (4.1). Develop or improve local access methods to the multitude of state repositories for jurisdictions throughout the state.

c. Participants

The NCC would be responsible for development, implementation, and maintenance of the Web site and any contract management. Individual agencies responsible for data sources providing information via the Web site would be responsible for managing these respective projects. The CJIS Advisory Committee would provide oversight pertaining to information disseminated via the Web.



d. Baseline Design

The technical solution envisioned to meet the project objectives is a robust Unix or PC-based set of servers operating Internet Web Server software that can be programmed to provide an interface to existing relational database systems. Many of these databases reside on the CDP mainframe computers. This will allow any user connected to the state WAN to access key criminal justice information using inexpensive Web browser tools.

e. Work Plan

The work plan is divided into two primary phases. The first phase establishes the presence of a CJIS Web Server to provide criminal justice professionals with access to information about standards, project status, etc. The second phase utilizes this new resource as a method of providing easy, low-cost access to centralized criminal justice information.

*Phase I - CJIS Web Server*

The first phase of this project involves the purchase and installation of a CJIS Web Server computer that is connected to the state multiprotocol telecommunications network. The server would be accessible via the Internet and the state network. Tasks to be completed during this phase include:

- Define Web server requirements.
- Develop implementation plan.
- Purchase and install technology.
- Train Web administrator.
- Develop CJIS home pages.

*Phase II - Web Applications*

The second phase of the project would build upon the server resource developed in the previous phase. Specific application programs will be written that provide access to information contained in the state's primary criminal justice information repositories. These applications will add to methods currently available. Tasks to be completed during this phase include:

- Develop PCH-CJIS Web Server applications.

- Develop DMV-CJIS Web Server applications.
- Develop hot file CJIS-Web Server applications.
- Develop new JUSTICE-CJIS Web Server applications.

f. Schedule Estimate

The CJIS Web Server project is estimated to require 18 to 24 months. The CJIS baseline and standards must be established before this project can be completed, as this information will be used as the basis for the Web site.

g. Budget Estimate

It is assumed that all application development work under this project would be contracted and that state agency management time would be included in the current operating budgets. Costs associated with this project are estimated and presented in the table below.

<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 14,625	\$ 29,250	\$ 29,250	\$29,250	\$0	\$102,375
Goods and Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment - Web	52,100	25,000	25,000	25,000	0	127,100
Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contracted Services	50,000	100,000	100,000	0	0	250,000
<b>YEARLY TOTALS</b>	<b>\$116,725</b>	<b>\$154,250</b>	<b>\$154,250</b>	<b>\$54,250</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b><u>\$479,475</u></b>

Salaries and benefits are for a half-time administrator to manage the Web server. The first year is calculated with an administrator for half of the year. Web equipment costs are for Web server hardware and software, including both maintenance costs and equipment enhancements. Contracted services refer to Web application programming for accessing existing data sources.

h. Benefits

Improving access to key criminal justice information can improve both public and officer safety. Specific benefits associated with this project are:

- Improved public safety through increased information about offenders and suspects.
- Improved officer safety through access to information.

- Lower costs to local jurisdictions for accessing repository information.
- Increased availability of access to small, rural jurisdictions.
- Broader access to information for all criminal justice professionals based upon need rather than data communications availability.

#### 4. Identification Services Project

The reliability of information collected about an individual is based upon positive fingerprint identification. The state has made dramatic progress in providing state-of-the-art identification services using the new AFIS installed within the last 18 months. This project builds upon this past success by providing additional resources to the Criminal Identification Division within NSP and to local jails. It also increases the timeliness of identification by providing real-time telecommunications between state and local jurisdictions.

##### a. Scope and Objectives

The project scope is limited to the identification services provided by NSP and the remote equipment that assists NSP in collecting and processing fingerprints. The primary business objectives of this project include:

- Increasing the timeliness and accuracy with which identification service is received by law enforcement agencies across the state.
- Improving the timeliness of identification information shared nationally.
- Reducing the delays in and resources currently required for submission of criminal history information to the FBI.

##### b. Strategic Plan Initiatives

This project includes initiatives that would improve the identification services currently available to law enforcement agencies. These initiatives, and their corresponding number from Section IV - Strategic Plan, are:

- Full-Time Identification Services (2.6). Provide real-time state identification services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

- Enhanced AFIS (2.7). Enhance the AFIS telecommunications network by installing dedicated circuits and increasing the size and capacity of the current AFIS to allow rapid statewide access and response.
- Live-Scan Expansion (2.4). Expand the implementation of Live-Scan capture systems to include more jurisdictions throughout the state.
- Misdemeanor Fingerprints (2.5). Utilize fingerprints for identification purposes on misdemeanor offenses, as well as felony offenses.
- IAFIS (5.8). Develop facilities for the central repository to automatically exchange data and images as a part of the IAFIS, which the FBI is currently of developing and implementing.

c. Participants

NSP has overall responsibility for providing full-time identification services, expanding Live-Scan implementation, and enhancing AFIS. NSP will work with the FBI to establish the IAFIS interface. Law enforcement agencies will be responsible for collecting misdemeanor fingerprints.

d. Baseline Design

The technical design for this project has already been established with implementation of the current AFIS. Any additions to the current AFIS infrastructure would be completely compatible with the technology in place. Network enhancement for AFIS would be integrated into the networking part of the Access Project. Local jurisdictions could share the same telecommunications lines for accessing information, exchanging e-mail and data, and transferring fingerprint cards.

e. Work Plan

This project has three major components or phases: staffing within NSP, equipment and network installation to the local jails, and IAFIS implementation. Project phases and some of the tasks are:

Phase I - Staffing

During the first phase the NSP will recruit, hire, and train two new fingerprint technicians. Additional staff will allow the NSP to operate in a more timely manner and will allow for expansion of current arrest fingerprint acceptance policies. Tasks to be completed during this phase include:

- Recruit and hire additional staff.
- Train new staff.

- Define and issue misdemeanor fingerprint policy.
- Begin increased processing capacities.

### Phase II - Equipment Installation

In parallel with the hiring of new staff, the NSP will purchase and install five new Live-Scan workstations and required supporting network equipment to connect the new and existing workstations directly to the AFIS. This will allow for the immediate submission of arrest fingerprint card data and images to the NSP. Tasks to be completed during this phase include:

- Identify new Live-Scan locations.
- Purchase and install new telecommunications equipment.
- Purchase and install new Live-Scan equipment.

### Phase III - IAFIS Implementation

Once the FBI has completed its installation and testing of the new IAFIS, the state will take the steps necessary to become IAFIS compliant. Tasks to be completed during this phase include:

- Develop IAFIS implementation plan.
- Test IAFIS software compatibility.
- Begin IAFIS capabilities.

#### f. Schedule Estimate

Full-time support of identification services could be provided as soon as staffing allows. The time frame to enhance the AFIS telecommunications network is approximately 3 months. The time frame for IAFIS is approximately 1 year. Implementation of Live-Scan in additional jurisdictions will take 3 months for each Live-Scan workstation installed, but installations may be done in parallel.

#### g. Budget Estimate

It is assumed that all state agency management time would be included in the current operating budgets. Costs associated with this project are estimated and presented in the table below.

<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 58,500	\$ 78,000	\$78,000	\$78,000	\$0	\$292,500
Goods and Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment - Live Scan	0	120,000	180,000	0	0	300,000
Equipment - Network	48,100	9,620	14,430	0	0	72,150
Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contracted Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>YEARLY TOTALS</b>	<b>\$106,600</b>	<b>\$207,620</b>	<b>\$272,430</b>	<b>\$78,000</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b><u>\$664,650</u></b>

The salaries and benefits are for 2 FTEs at approximately \$30,000 per year, plus benefits that are estimated at 30 percent of salary. First-year salary calculations assume that personnel will be available only three-quarters of the year. Equipment costs for Live-Scan are estimated at \$60,000 per workstation; an additional five workstations would be purchased and installed over 3 years. Network equipment costs are estimated for providing real-time data communications between the existing and new Live-Scan machines and AFIS. This includes installing routers, digital modems, and network circuits.

#### h. Benefits

The identification of suspects is the cornerstone of both the state and local agencies' records systems. Specific benefits associated with this project are:

- Increased turnaround on suspect identifications.
- Increased public safety by avoiding the improper release of offenders.
- Improved database for latent fingerprint searches.

#### 5. Corrections Project

DCS currently operates the CTS to support its management of offenders. In this project, CTS would be rewritten to provide increased functionality, flexibility, and maintainability. Modifications will also be made to provide controlled access to this information by other criminal justice agencies.

##### a. Scope and Objectives

The primary objective of this effort is to improve the effectiveness of CTS for the benefit of DCS. As a by-product of this effort, a subset of the data maintained in CTS will be made available to the criminal justice community. The scope of this project is limited to the existing CTS, with inclusion of

the NPB requirements and development of the specifications and capabilities of electronically exchanging information with jail management systems.

b. Strategic Plan Initiatives

This project includes initiatives that would provide the required application support to both the DCS and the NPB. These initiatives, and their corresponding number from Section IV - Strategic Plan, are:

- CTS Rewrite (3.4). Rewrite the DCS CTS to provide increased functionality, flexibility, and maintainability.
- Parole Case Management (3.6). Enhance parole and probation case management capabilities.
- Jail/Corrections Interface (6.7). Develop an interface to allow DCS to exchange data directly with local law enforcement and county and city jails, increasing the efficiency with which offenders are tracked and transferred.

c. Participants

DCS will be responsible for this project, with input by the NPB regarding its requirements. The jail system interface specifications will require additional input by local jail administrators perhaps through a subcommittee of the CJIS Advisory Committee.

d. Baseline Design

It is assumed for this project that the existing CTS would be rewritten and integrated into the existing DB2 database system on the CDP mainframe. Application development may make use of client-server or object-oriented tools. The overall design would accommodate information exchanges identified for the project.

e. Work Plan

This project is not defined by separate components. All three initiatives would be completed following one system development process. Tasks to be completed include:

- Assigning project management.
- Selecting the project team.

- Developing a detailed project plan.
- Defining the system requirements.
- Completing the systems analysis.
- Designing the system components.
- Constructing the new programs and databases.
- Testing and implementing the new programs.

f. Schedule Estimate

Redevelopment of the CTS is expected to require 2 to 3 years based upon the current time frame associated with the CIT project.

g. Budget Estimate

It is assumed that the new CTS would be integrated into the criminal justice applications on the CDP mainframe computer and that all DCS management time would be included in the current operating budgets. Costs associated with this project are estimated and presented in the table below.

<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$0	\$ 0
Goods and Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contracted Services	270,000	150,000	118,000	0	0	538,000
<b>YEARLY TOTALS</b>	<b>\$270,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$118,000</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b><u>\$538,000</u></b>

The rewrite of the CTS with NPB functionality and interface specifications for electronic submittal of jail information is estimated at \$538,000. This cost estimate is based upon current costs projected for rewrite of the Corrections Trust Accounting system that is being conducted by CDP.

h. Benefits

The rewrite of CTS allows for the integration of the corrections offender system into the same technical platform used to support the PCH and DMV systems. This allows for better data consistency and integration. It also allows for the use of new client-server technology and reporting tools. Specific benefits associated with this project are:



- Integration of the state offender custody system with the state criminal history system.
- Providing local law enforcement access to offender information in CTS.
- Integrating the data capture system with large jails' information management systems.
- Elimination or reduction in the duplication of data maintained on the CDP mainframe required to provide agency reporting.

## 6. Repository Project

Current criminal justice information repository resources provide criminal history record information and crime information center data, or "hot files." The existing repositories do not provide for the capture and dissemination of other critical information, including information on existing protection orders or juveniles.

### a. Scope and Objectives

The project scope is limited to appending the existing repository resources with new information capture and reporting capabilities. Specific objectives of this project include:

- Design of the overall architecture for the integration of new and existing repository files.
- Development and implementation of a statewide protection order file.
- Development and implementation of a juvenile offender repository.
- Development of a new repository of intakes and releases from jails and DCS that is integrated into victim notification and jail reporting systems.
- Development and/or adoption of standards necessary for statewide mug shot and photo imaging capture systems.
- Development or acquisition of a centralized mug shot system integrated into the existing PCH system and the new MNI.

### b. Strategic Plan Initiatives

This project includes initiatives to enhance the existing state central repository resources and provide access to authorized users. These initiatives, and their corresponding number from Section IV - Strategic Plan, are:

- Protection Order File (5.5). Enhance the state protection order file to be compatible with the national specification.
- Juvenile Repository (3.5). Create a juvenile case management and offender repository that would allow statewide access and facilitate the processing of juvenile cases.
- Locator and Detainer Index (3.1). Implement a location (in-custody) and detainer repository or index for tracking local jail inmates.
- Victim Notification Network (5.6). Develop a victim notification network to increase the timeliness and accuracy of victim notification.
- Mug Shot System (4.6). Develop or acquire a common system that would allow for digitized mug shot storage and retrieval, as well as transmission to and retrieval from the state repository (if developed).
- Driver's License Photograph Repository (2.10). Establish the standards necessary for a repository of digitized driver's license photographs to allow real-time identification by criminal justice officials.

c. Participants

This project must be managed and coordinated by a committee of representatives from each agency involved. This includes the NSP, SCA, Office of Juvenile Services, and DMV.

d. Baseline Design

It is assumed that protection order files would be integrated into the existing SWITCHER database and that the new juvenile repository and in-custody systems would be part of the existing mainframe DB2 system. The mug shot system could either reside on the AFIS or be attached to the DB2 system.

e. Work Plan

This project is divided into four major components or phases: tasks associated with the new state protection order files, tasks associated with the new juvenile repository, tasks associated with the in-custody and victim notification system, and tasks associated with the individual photo imaging system.

### Phase I - Protection Order File

The first phase of the project focuses on developing an in-state protection order file that is consistent with the national specifications. This would be an expansion of the existing state “hot files” on the SWITCHER with information captured from JUSTICE. Tasks to be completed during this phase include:

- Assigning project management.
- Selecting the project team.
- Developing a detailed project plan.
- Defining system requirements.
- Completing the systems analysis.
- Designing the system components.
- Constructing the new programs and databases.
- Testing and implementing the new programs.

### Phase II - Juvenile Repository

In conjunction with the protection order file, the OJS is spearheading a project to design and develop a central repository of juvenile offender information. This phase will develop the repository consistent with the overall CJIS design. Tasks to be completed during this phase include:

- Assigning project management.
- Developing a detailed project plan.
- Defining system requirements.
- Completing the systems analysis.
- Designing the system components.
- Constructing the new programs and databases.
- Testing and implementing the new programs.

### Phase III - In-Custody/Victim Notification Repository

This phase develops a centralized repository for data on individuals booked and released into jails across the state and DCS institutions. This repository is then integrated with a centralized state victim notification system that utilizes the captured transaction information. Tasks to be completed during this phase include:

- Assigning project management.
- Selecting the project team.
- Developing a detailed project plan.
- Defining system requirements.
- Completing the systems analysis.
- Designing the system components.
- Constructing the new programs and databases.
- Testing and implementing the new programs.

### Phase IV - Photo Imaging System

The last component of this project is to acquire a centralized mug shot system that integrates into the criminal history repository. Images and information would be electronically extracted from the local systems that capture them. Tasks to be completed include:

- Establishing statewide photo imaging standards (first-year activity).
- Researching available implementation alternatives.
- Procuring a mug shot or photo imaging system.
- Developing interfaces into existing applications, such as PCH, and large local systems.
- Testing and implementing the new capabilities.

#### f. Schedule Estimate

It is estimated that the new repository files would take up to a year to complete, excluding the juvenile repository. The juvenile repository system may require up to 2 years to complete. The mug shot

system could be acquired and implemented within a year, but the interfaces to existing systems may take an additional year.

g. Budget Estimate

It is assumed that the new repository applications would be integrated into the criminal justice applications on the CDP mainframe computer and NSP SWITCHER and that all agency management time would be included in the current operating budgets. Costs associated with this project are estimated and presented in the table below.

<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Goods and Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contracted Services	376,000	125,000	250,000	500,000	250,000	1,501,000
<b>YEARLY TOTALS</b>	<b>\$376,000</b>	<b>\$125,000</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	<b><u>\$1,501,000</u></b>

It is estimated that the protection order file will cost \$171,000, the locator and detainer index and victim notification system \$500,000, and the juvenile repository \$250,000. The centralized mug shot system with interfaces is estimated at \$500,000. These costs have been spread over a 3-year period.

h. Benefits

The significant development and integration of these systems into the state criminal justice central repository resources greatly enhances accuracy, timeliness, and availability of critical information. Benefits associated with the implementation of this project and its subprojects are:

- Ability to integrate mug shots into criminal history record reports for positive identification.
- Creation of a central repository on juvenile offenders that provides local law enforcement with the information they require.
- Establishment of a statewide protection order file that assists local law enforcement deter domestic violence.
- Ability to notify victims automatically of suspect and/or offender movements and releases.

## 7. Index Development Project

To provide easier access to critical criminal justice information, a centralized MII must be developed. This index provides users with a one-stop inquiry approach to locating information. The index would be populated from information maintained in the current and future repository databases.

### a. Scope and Objectives

The project scope is limited to creating a centralized index resource that captures information from existing databases. The primary objectives of this project include:

- Providing a central, unifying index to person information maintained by the state.
- Improving the criminal justice community's ability to investigate and identify individuals who come in contact with the criminal justice system.
- Allowing timely location and retrieval of court information from those courts that have implemented JUSTICE.
- Providing easy methods for users to access and use the MII.

### b. Strategic Plan Initiatives

This project includes initiatives to develop a centralized MII. These initiatives, and their corresponding number from Section IV - Strategic Plan, are:

- MII (3.3). An MII (including nonfingerprint identification) that identifies record subjects in multiple criminal justice databases will be developed in this project.
- JUSTICE Index (3.2). Currently, JUSTICE does not have a fully automated means of indexing persons across the various JUSTICE regions. This project creates a central index of JUSTICE case and judgment data statewide.
- MII Interfaces (6.4). Develop and implement interfaces between the MNI and the state or hot files, PCH, and Sex Offender Registration System.

### c. Participants

The MII task of this project will involve the Standards/Technology Committee, including representatives of agencies that maintain state repository databases. CDP will be responsible for design, development, and implementation. The SCA will be responsible for creating the JUSTICE index.

d. Work Plan

This project is not logically defined by separate components. All three initiatives would be completed following one system development process. Tasks to be completed during this project include:

- Assigning project management.
- Selecting the project team.
- Developing a detailed project plan.
- Defining system requirements.
- Completing the systems analysis.
- Designing the system components.
- Constructing the new programs and databases.
- Testing and implementing the new programs.

e. Schedule Estimate

It is estimated that the MII would require 1 to 2 years to develop and interface into existing systems and that the JUSTICE index would require between 3 and 6 months.

f. Budget Estimate

It is assumed that all state agency management time would be included in the current operating budgets. Costs associated with this project are estimated and presented in the table below.

<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$0	\$ 0
Goods and Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contracted Services	0	250,000	250,000	250,000	0	750,000
<b>YEARLY TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b><u>\$750,000</u></b>

Contracted services include completion by CDP of analysis, design, and development of the MII and its interfaces. This includes the JUSTICE index.

g. Benefits

Creation of this centralized index allows for the correlation of information between existing and future systems. This correlation allows local criminal justice professionals to make better decisions regarding the status of a suspect or known offender. By doing so, the system will provide the state with an overall improvement to public safety. Specific benefits associated with this project are:

- Easier access to existing criminal justice information.
- Automated correlation of information between state and local databases.
- Reduction in the number of missing identifications due to inaccurate information.

8. Local Applications Project

This project addresses unmet needs in the criminal justice community for local applications by focusing on providing CJIS applications to agencies that lack key functionality and on developing new applications to be used at the local level. It is assumed that public domain software fitting the technical requirements of the applications will be researched and that suitable software can be found and customized to meet the needs.

a. Scope and Objectives

The project scope is limited to four functions at the local level: law enforcement, prosecution, public defense, and probation. The primary objectives of this project include:

- Making PMIS a more effective and widely used tool, thereby collecting additional information about probationers in more jurisdictions throughout the state and increasing the effectiveness of probation officers.
- Selecting the common software development environment for the implementation of these applications that is consistent with the network infrastructure and CJIS standards.
- Improving support of local law enforcement operations in smaller jurisdictions while gathering NIBRS information.
- Providing prosecution case management automation to those jurisdictions not otherwise capable of acquiring and implementing such a system.



- Supporting the administration of public defenders and improving the ability to exchange data with the defendant's counsel.
- Identifying and solving the ongoing software support and maintenance requirements of these applications.

b. Strategic Plan Initiatives

This project includes initiatives that would improve the availability of good application software to small to medium-size local jurisdictions. These initiatives, and their corresponding number from Section IV - Strategic Plan, are:

- Extend Functionality of Probation Management Information System (4.10). Enhance the functional capabilities of the PMIS to meet the current and projected needs of community corrections officers more effectively.
- Law Enforcement Application (4.5). Develop or acquire a common application system that would provide local police departments and sheriffs' offices with a records management system.
- Prosecution/Case Management System (4.9). Develop or acquire a common system that supports county attorneys with prosecution management operations and electronically submits criminal history information to the central state repository.
- Public Defender Application. Develop or acquire a common system that would standardize and facilitate public defender case assignment, processing, and reimbursement. This application would also aid in the exchange of criminal justice information with other officers of the court.

c. Participants

Participants and their responsibilities for tasks under this project are described below.

- The SPA will be responsible for PMIS application enhancement.
- A local law enforcement application task force, under the CJIS governance model, will be responsible for selection and customization and/or development of a common law enforcement application.
- The County Attorneys' Association will be responsible for development or acquisition of a Prosecution/Case Management System. The association will work with a local court

management application task force responsible for developing or acquiring a common public defender application.

d. Baseline Design

These local applications must be scaleable software packages that have a relational database and integrate with the WAN environment, e-mail, and directory services. An example of one software environment capable of meeting these requirements is Microsoft Access and the Back Office products. The applications also must follow the CJIS data standards.

e. Work Plan

Development of these common applications consists of independent tasks. Each involves establishing system requirements, researching product availability and determining an acquisition strategy (make or buy), acquiring the system, and tailoring the system for each jurisdiction that utilizes it.

f. Schedule Estimate

It is estimated that the probation system will require 8 months to complete. The other two applications are estimated to require between 9 and 12 months to complete.

g. Budget Estimate

It is assumed that all agency management time would be included in the current operating budgets. Costs associated with this project are estimated and presented in the table below.

<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Goods and Services	20,000	20,000	15,000	0	0	55,000
Equipment	75,000	275,000	135,000	100,000	0	585,000
Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contracted Services	150,000	100,000	0	0	0	250,000
<b>YEARLY TOTALS</b>	<b>\$245,000</b>	<b>\$395,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b><u>\$890,000</u></b>

These costs are based upon an estimate of \$50,000 for improvements to PMIS; \$190,000 for probation officer workstation and network cabling purchases; \$100,000 for law enforcement application development; \$200,000 for law enforcement equipment purchases; \$100,000 for a common prosecution and public defender system; and \$150,000 for prosecution equipment purchases.

h. Benefits

The scope of this project greatly improves the local jurisdictions information system capability when combined with local resources and funds. The improvement of local systems allows the state to redirect critical personnel resources that are currently providing data entry. Specific benefits associated with the implementation of this project and its subprojects include:

- Reduced state data entry costs for central repository information.
- Increased accuracy of information due to better information editing at the source.
- Increased information system capabilities within the local jurisdictions.

9. Information Exchange Project

Central to the goals articulated in the strategic plan and the vision defined in the Future System Model is the requirement to exchange information electronically between functional computer systems based upon a triggering event. This project defines and implements the system architecture required accomplish this component.

a. Scope and Objectives

This goal of this project is to design and implement the infrastructure required to exchange information electronically. The primary objectives include:

- Defining the overall requirements for exchanging information between functional information systems based upon the information exchange model.
- Defining the system architecture required for the electronic movement of information in formatted data packets.
- Acquiring or developing application software required to exchange information electronically.
- Piloting the information exchange architecture.
- Implementing of the architecture with large local jurisdictions.

b. Strategic Plan Initiatives

This project includes initiatives that develop or require this information exchange architecture. Some of these initiatives are included in other tactical projects, but are also included within the scope of this project. These initiatives, and their corresponding number from Section IV - Strategic Plan, are:

- Statewide Messaging Directory Services (1.4). Develop or enhance the state's ability to provide centralized network directory services to facilitate the electronic exchange of information.
- Public Safety System Linkages (6.10). Define links to other public safety systems such as emergency medical services, emergency management services, fire departments, etc.
- Jail/PCH Interface (6.8). Develop an interface to allow for the exchange of information between local jails and the PCH system.
- Information Exchange Standards (7.2). Define the information exchange standards required to facilitate transmission and acceptance of data between systems.
- Common Transactions and Interfaces (7.6). Design a standard set of interface transactions for the automated exchange of criminal justice information between functional organizations.

c. Participants

This project is a combined effort on the part of state and local jurisdictions. The state participants in this project will be the NSP, DCS, the State Court Administrator, and CDP. The local participants will be recruited from large local jurisdictions with mature information systems. The project will be coordinated by the CJIS Advisory Committee.

d. Baseline Design

The system architecture for electronic data interchange is based upon the routing of defined transactions or messages initiated by a triggering event. The mechanism for transporting the messages between organizations utilizes the network infrastructure and the message directory services defined in the following tactical project. The actual transactions and data standards are defined in the Standards Project.

e. Work Plan

This project has three primary phases: definition of the requirements and system architecture, piloting and evaluation of the system architecture, and the overall implementation. Each phase and its respective tasks are defined below.

*Phase I - System Architecture*

The first phase will define the overall architecture for exchanging information. This includes identification of the requirements, a review of available technology, and development of a conceptual design. Tasks to be completed during this phase include:

- Define exchange requirements.
- Review applicable technology.
- Develop conceptual design.
- Define exchange standards.
- Document architecture.

*Phase II - Pilot Project*

When the system architecture has been completed, a pilot project will be conducted to validate the concepts and technology used to support electronic information exchanges. At the completion of the pilot project, an evaluation will be conducted to verify that the requirements can be met. Tasks to be completed during this phase include:

- Defining pilot organization requirements.
- Selecting local jurisdictions.
- Developing a pilot implementation plan.
- Acquiring central software.
- Developing local interfaces.
- Conducting the pilot project.
- Evaluating the pilot project.

### Phase III - System Implementation

After acceptance of the pilot evaluation results and confirmation of the system architecture, the project will be fully implemented. Tasks to be completed during this phase include:

- Developing an implementation plan.
- Identifying priority information exchanges.
- Beginning full implementation.

#### f. Schedule Estimate

It is estimated that the first phase of the project will require 6 months to complete. The pilot project phase is estimated to take an additional year, and the full implementation will span the remaining time on the 5-year schedule.

#### g. Budget Estimate

It is assumed that all agency management time would be included in the current operating budgets. Costs associated with this project are estimated and presented in the table below.

<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Goods and Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment	0	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
Travel	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Contracted Services	75,000	100,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	925,000
<b>YEARLY TOTALS</b>	<b>\$75,000</b>	<b>\$155,000</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	<b><u>\$980,000</u></b>

Contracted services for the first year refer to consulting assistance in development of the systems architecture. Contracted services for the remainder of the project are for funding local and state systems interface development based upon the standard transactions.

#### h. Benefits

This project transitions the state toward an automated information-sharing environment. It represents a fundamental change in the way information is shared. Specific benefits associated with the implementation of this project and its subprojects include:

- Reduced data entry costs for information capture and reporting.
- Increased accuracy and timeliness of information.
- Electronic notification of key information based upon data correlation.

#### 10. Network Project

New data communications technologies provide the state with the opportunity to develop a high-speed consolidated network that would connect all of the various organizations participating in the criminal justice life cycle. These new technologies include the application of fiber-optic cables for maximum network speed and capacity, the use of multiple protocols simultaneously along the same network lines, and the ability for a variety of information to be routed along the network. Information that could be transferred across these new lines includes all types of data, such as documents, images, photographs, and fingerprints.

Progress toward the goals of CJIS will require a move toward a new multiprotocol network infrastructure to be able to increase access to information and to exchange information electronically. This migration would include replacing existing single-protocol network circuits and installing new connections to every criminal justice agency in the state. This network would be implemented through a shared agency resource approach. The network would be consolidated at locations where there is more than one state agency. For example, there would be only one primary network connection to a county courthouse that houses the sheriff, county attorney, county court, district court, and probation offices.

This infrastructure would expand the network already in place throughout the state and any other network improvements that may be implemented by other state agencies. Network improvements have been installed for NFOCUS, and additional modifications are being planned.

##### a. Scope and Objectives

The project scope is limited to providing state and local criminal justice agencies with the new multiprotocol telecommunications infrastructure required for achieving many of the previous project's objectives. Objectives that have been identified for this project include:

- Participating in the acquisition and installation of a statewide messaging server to facilitate the exchange of information between jurisdictions. This resource would be shared with other non-criminal justice agencies.
- Extending the state network backbone to provide data communications capability to all criminal justice professionals within the state in conjunction with other state networking initiatives.

b. Strategic Plan Initiatives

This project includes initiatives to improve local jurisdictions' access to state and local criminal justice information. These initiatives, and their corresponding number from Section IV - Strategic Plan, are:

- Statewide Message Directory Services (1.4). Develop or enhance the state's ability to provide centralized network directory services to facilitate the electronic exchange of information.
- Wide Area Network Implementation (1.5). Extend the existing state multiprotocol data communications network to additional criminal justice agencies across the state.

c. Participants

The state Department of Administrative Services (DAS) Division of Communications would be responsible for development, implementation, and maintenance of the network. The CJIS Advisory Committee would provide oversight pertaining to the planning and implementation of network to criminal justice organizations.

d. Baseline Design

This multiprotocol-routed network will provide access and communications services to distributed criminal justice community locations across the state of Nebraska. The purpose of the network is to consolidate existing application-specific networks onto a single transport network that will provide a level of connectivity service that is comparable to or better than existing networking solutions, and to provide a foundation for the development of additional communications services. The network consists of three major components: routers, transport services, and host/applications access services. Message directory services should provide e-mail connectivity throughout the state and be linked to the CJIS Web server.



e. Work Plan

This project consists of two primary components or phases: the message directory and the network. The work plan for each phase is presented below.

*Phase I - Network Implementation*

The first phase of this project is to implement the network based upon a detailed implementation plan. This plan will define the networking requirements for each criminal justice organization within the state based upon an inventory of existing network capabilities and a review of other state networking initiatives. Tasks to be completed during this phase include:

- Review other state networking initiatives.
- Inventory network capabilities.
- Develop detailed implementation plan.
- Purchase and install equipment.

*Phase II - CJIS Messaging Directory Services*

In conjunction with the network implementation, a centralized message directory services capability must be established. This server software will allow criminal justice organizations to exchange e-mail, electronic data interchange files, and images. Tasks to be completed during this phase include:

- Define messaging requirements.
- Develop RFP.
- Purchase and install equipment.
- Configure and load users.
- Provide user training.

f. Schedule Estimate

Messaging directory services would require approximately 1 year to implement, and the network could be phased in over 3 to 4 years.

g. Budget Estimate

The actual capital costs for expanding the state's network cannot be determined at this time without a detailed inventory of the actual locations and existing network connectivity available. Instead, a defined budget amount has been established to allow for the expansion of the state's network in order to meet the needs of the criminal justice community.

The capital costs for the network include equipment and installation costs for routers, digital modems, network circuits, cabling, and local infrastructure expansion. The budget allocated for network expansion are estimated and presented in the table below.

<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$0	\$ 0
Goods and Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment - Network	0	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	800,000
Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contracted Services	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000
<b>YEARLY TOTALS</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b><u>\$900,000</u></b>

Contracted services are for the definition of the message directory software requirements and the detailed network implementation plan. It is assumed that the inventory of existing network capabilities can be done by existing state staff.

h. Benefits

Migration toward a open network infrastructure is required for many of the other tactical projects identified in this plan. It enables the electronic exchange of information based upon a defined messaging architecture. Specific benefits identified for this project include:

- Increased end user access to centralized criminal justice data.
- Increased data sharing between local and state entities.
- Increased overall communications between local and state entities.
- Establishment of an open network architecture for maximum connectivity.
- Reduction in the number of network circuits into a local jurisdiction and facility.
- Potential reduced operating costs due to network consolidation.

## C. RELATED PROJECTS

While the scope of CJIS encompasses a wide range of government functions, there are a number of tangential projects that have direct impact on one or more of the organizations involved in this plan. A brief description of these projects is presented below with their relationship and potential impact on CJIS.

### 1. Court Project

The SCA has a number of projects related to CJIS that are not included in this plan. This includes extending the implementation of JUSTICE, improving the record keeping in the Supreme Court, and evaluating the capabilities of document imaging.

### 2. Multiagency Radio Communications

This project establishes a statewide 800 MHz trunked mobile radio system for use by state and local government agencies. These include local law enforcement, NSP, and DCS. The 800 MHz radio network will provide the communications mechanism between mobile law enforcement units and the land-based telecommunication's system used to transfer information.

### 3. Traffic Safety Records

The Department of Roads, DMV, and NSP are currently developing a plan that includes the automation of traffic accident records from the local jurisdictions to the state. This project is related to CJIS because data and information exchange standards and technology affect local law enforcement systems and must be coordinated to minimize impact to these agencies.

### 4. Driver's License Study

The DMV has recently contracted with a consulting firm to review the state's driver's license system. This project is related to CJIS because DMV information about individuals with driver's licenses is critical to criminal justice identification.

VII. SCHEDULE

## VII. SCHEDULE

EXHIBIT X - Strategic Plan Schedule, which follows this page, presents the overall schedule for the CJIS tactical projects. Dates are based on the estimates in the project summaries in the previous section. The project schedule starts on July 1, 1997, and all future projects are scheduled from that date.

EXHIBIT XI - Milestone Plan, which follows EXHIBIT X, presents the key project milestones or deliverables based upon the proposed project schedule.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM  
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			Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2
1	1	<b>MANAGEMENT PROJECT</b>																		
2	1.1	PROJECT STRUCTURING																		
3	1.1.1	Select CJIS Project Manager																		
4	1.1.2	Develop Detailed Project Management Plan																		
5	1.1.3	Enhance the Governance Structure																		
6	1.1.4	Define Project Reporting Requirements																		
7	1.1.5	Develop Project Communications Strategy																		
8	1.1.6	Define Evaluation Metrics																		
9	1.1.7	Enhance the CJIS Training Program																		
10	1.1.8	Develop Cost-Sharing Mechanism																		
11	1.1.9	Define Long-Term Funding Requirements																		
12	1.2	PROJECT MANAGMENT																		
13	1.2.1	Monitor Project Management Plan																		
14	1.2.2	Update the Project Plan																		
15	1.2.3	Maintain Project Budget and Schedule																		
16	1.2.4	Conduct Project Communications																		
17	1.2.5	Conduct Periodic Training																		
18	2	<b>STANDARDS PROJECT</b>																		
19	2.1	MAINTENANCE PROCESS																		
20	2.1.1	Review Existing Standards and Technology																		
21	2.1.2	Develop New Maintenance Programs																		
22	2.1.3	Document Maintenance Process																		
23	2.2	STANDARDS MAINTENANCE																		
24	2.2.1	Maintain Data and Exchange Standards																		
25	2.2.2	Maintain Info. Policies and Business Rules																		

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			Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2
26	2.2.3	Maintain Data Security Rules																		
27	2.2.4	Publish and Distribute Standards																		
28	3	<b>ACCESS PROJECT</b>																		
29	3.1	CJIS WEB SERVER INSTALLATION																		
30	3.1.1	Define Web Server Requirements																		
31	3.1.2	Develop Implementation Plan																		
32	3.1.3	Purchase and Install Equipment																		
33	3.1.4	Train Web Administrator																		
34	3.1.5	Administer Web Server																		
35	3.1.6	Develop CJIS Home Pages																		
36	3.2	WEB SERVER APPLICATIONS																		
37	3.2.1	Develop PCH Applications																		
38	3.2.2	Develop DMV Applications																		
39	3.2.3	Develop Hot File Applications																		
40	3.2.4	Develop JUSTICE Applications																		
41	4	<b>IDENTIFICATION SERVICES PROJECT</b>																		
42	4.1	STAFFING																		
43	4.1.1	Recruit and Hire Additional Staff																		
44	4.1.2	Train New Staff																		
45	4.1.3	Define and Issue Misdemeanor Policy																		
46	4.1.4	Begin to Increase Processing Capacities																		
47	4.2	EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION																		
48	4.2.1	Identify New Live-Scan Locations																		
49	4.2.2	Purchase and Install Network Equipment																		
50	4.2.3	Purchase and Install Live-Scan Equipment																		

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ID	WBS	Task Name	1997				1998				1999				2000				2	
			Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2
51	4.2.4	Purchase and Install Live-Scan Equipment																		
52	4.3	IAFIS IMPLEMENTATION																		
53	4.3.1	Develop IAFIS Implementation Plan																		
54	4.3.2	Test IAFIS Software Compatibility																		
55	4.3.3	Begin IAFIS Capabilities																		
56	5	<b>CORRECTIONS PROJECT</b>																		
57	5.1	Assign Project Management																		
58	5.2	Select Project Team																		
59	5.3	Develop Detailed Project Plan																		
60	5.4	Define System Requirements																		
61	5.5	Complete System Analysis																		
62	5.6	Design System Components																		
63	5.7	Construct Programs and Databases																		
64	5.8	Test and Implement New Programs																		
65	6	<b>REPOSITORY PROJECT</b>																		
66	6.1	PROTECTION ORDER FILE																		
67	6.1.1	Complete System Analysis																		
68	6.1.2	Design System Components																		
69	6.1.3	Construct Programs and Databases																		
70	6.1.4	Test and Implement New Programs																		
71	6.2	JUVENILE REPOSITORY																		
72	6.2.1	Assign Project Management																		
73	6.2.2	Select Project Team																		
74	6.2.3	Develop Detailed Project Plan																		
75	6.2.4	Define System Requirements																		



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			Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2
76	6.2.5	Complete System Analysis																		
77	6.2.6	Design System Components																		
78	6.2.7	Construct Programs and Databases																		
79	6.2.8	Test and Implement New Programs																		
80	6.3	IN-CUSTODY/VICTIM NOTIFICATION																		
81	6.3.1	Assign Project Management																		
82	6.3.2	Select Project Team																		
83	6.3.3	Develop Detailed Project Plan																		
84	6.3.4	Define System Requirements																		
85	6.3.5	Complete System Analysis																		
86	6.3.6	Design System Components																		
87	6.3.7	Construct Programs and Databases																		
88	6.3.8	Test and Implement New Programs																		
89	6.4	PHOTO IMAGING SYSTEM																		
90	6.4.1	Establish Statewide Photo Imaging Standards																		
91	6.4.2	Research Avail. Implementation Alternatives																		
92	6.4.3	Procure Mug Shot System																		
93	6.4.4	Develop Interfaces Into Existing Applications																		
94	6.4.5	Test and Implement New Capabilities																		
95	7	INDEX DEVELOPMENT PROJECT																		
96	7.1	Assign Project Management																		
97	7.2	Select Project Team																		
98	7.3	Develop Detailed Project Plan																		
99	7.4	Define System Requirements																		
100	7.5	Complete System Analysis																		

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ID	WBS	Task Name	1997				1998				1999				2000				2	
			Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2
101	7.6	Design System Components																		
102	7.7	Construct Programs and Databases																		
103	7.8	Test and Implement New Programs																		
104	8	<b>LOCAL APPLICATIONS PROJECT</b>																		
105	8.1	LAW ENFORCEMENT APPLICATION																		
106	8.1.1	Select Project Team																		
107	8.1.2	Develop Detailed Project Plan																		
108	8.1.3	Define System Requirements																		
109	8.1.4	Complete System Analysis																		
110	8.1.5	Design System Components																		
111	8.1.6	Construct Programs and Databases																		
112	8.1.7	Test and Implement New Programs																		
113	8.1.8	Purchase and Install Equipment																		
114	8.2	COUNTY ATTORNEY APPLICATION																		
115	8.2.1	Select Project Team																		
116	8.2.2	Develop Detailed Project Plan																		
117	8.2.3	Define System Requirements																		
118	8.2.4	Complete System Analysis																		
119	8.2.5	Design System Components																		
120	8.2.6	Construct Programs and Databases																		
121	8.2.7	Test and Implement New Programs																		
122	8.2.8	Purchase and Install Equipment																		
123	8.3	PROBATION MANAGEMENT APPLICATION																		
124	8.3.1	Develop Detailed Project Plan																		
125	8.3.2	Define System Requirements																		

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM  
**STRATEGIC PLAN SCHEDULE**

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ID	WBS	Task Name	1997				1998				1999				2000				2	
			Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2
126	8.3.3	Complete System Analysis																		
127	8.3.4	Design System Components																		
128	8.3.5	Construct Programs and Databases																		
129	8.3.6	Test and Implement New Programs																		
130	8.3.7	Purchase and Install Equipment																		
131	9	<b>INFORMATION EXCHANGE PROJECT</b>																		
132	9.1	SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE																		
133	9.1.1	Define Exchange Requirements																		
134	9.1.2	Review Applicable Technology																		
135	9.1.3	Develop Conceptual Design																		
136	9.1.4	Define Exchange Standards																		
137	9.1.5	Document Architecture																		
138	9.2	PILOT PROJECT																		
139	9.2.1	Define Pilot Organization Requirements																		
140	9.2.2	Select Local Jurisdictions																		
141	9.2.3	Develop Pilot Implementation Plan																		
142	9.2.4	Acquire Central Software																		
143	9.2.5	Develop Local Interfaces																		
144	9.2.6	Conduct Pilot Project																		
145	9.2.7	Evaluate Pilot Project																		
146	9.3	SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION																		
147	9.3.1	Develop Implementation Plan																		
148	9.3.2	Identify Priority Information Exchanges																		
149	9.3.3	Begin Implementation																		

STATE OF NEBRASKA  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM  
**STRATEGIC PLAN SCHEDULE**

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ID	WBS	Task Name	1997				1998				1999				2000				2	
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150	<b>10</b>	<b>NETWORK PROJECT</b>																		
151	10.1	NETWORK IMPLEMENTATION																		
152	10.1.1	Inventory Network Capabilities																		
153	10.1.2	Develop Detailed Implementation Plan																		
154	10.1.3	Purchase and Install Equipment																		
155	10.2	CJIS MESSAGING DIRECTORY SERVICES																		
156	10.2.1	Define Messaging Requirements																		
157	10.2.2	Develop Request for Proposal																		
158	10.2.3	Purchase and Install Equipment																		
159	10.2.4	Configure and Load Users																		
160	10.2.5	Provide User Training																		
161	<b>11</b>	<b>CURRENT PROJECTS</b>																		
162	11.1	AFIS/PCH Interface																		
163	11.2	SWITCHER/PCH Interface																		
164	11.3	JUSTICE/PCH Interface																		
165	11.4	Interstate Identification Index																		
166	11.5	JUSTICE Implementation																		
167	11.6	Gun Instant Check																		
168	11.7	Sex Offender Registration System																		

STATE OF NEBRASKA  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM  
**MILESTONE PLAN**

<b>Tactical Project</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>
Management Project	Project Manager selected. Governance structure. Evaluation metrics.	Updated Strategic Plan. Cost-sharing mechanism. Long-term funding plan.	Updated Strategic Plan.	Updated Strategic Plan.	Updated Strategic Plan.
Standards Project	Maintenance Process. Updated Standards. Data Security Rules.	Updated Standards. Data Security Rules.	Updated Standards. Data Security Rules.	Updated Standards. Data Security Rules.	Updated Standards. Data Security Rules.
Access Project	CJIS Web Server. PCH Application. DMV Application.	Update CJIS Web Server. Hot File Application. JUSTICE Application.	Update CJIS Web Server.	Update CJIS Web Server.	Update CJIS Web Server.
Identification Services Project	Additional Staff Enhanced Processing. Update AFIS Network.	Live-Scan Equipment. IAFIS Plan. Enhanced Processing.	Live-Scan Equipment. IAFIS Implementation. Enhanced Processing.	Enhanced Processing.	Enhanced Processing.
Corrections Project	System Requirements. System Analysis.	New Applications.	System Implementation.		
Repository Project	Protection Order File. Photo Imaging Standards.	Juvenile Repository.	In-Custody Repository.	Statewide Mug Shot System.	
Index Development Project		System Requirements.	System Programs.	New Indices.	
Local Applications Project	Common County Attorney Application. Enhanced Probation System.	Common County Attorney Application. Common Law Enforcement Application.	Common Law Enforcement Application. Local Implementations.	.	.
Information Exchange Project	System Architecture.	Pilot Exchange Project. Pilot Evaluation. Implementation Plan.	Local Implementations.	Local Implementations.	Local Implementations.
Network Project	Implementation Plan. Network Equipment. Messaging RFP.	Network Equipment. Messaging Server.	Network Equipment.	Network Equipment.	Network Equipment.

## VIII. BUDGET

## VIII. BUDGET

EXHIBIT XII - Strategic Plan Budget, which follows this page, presents the overall estimated cost to complete this project. These costs are a summary of the costs presented previously in the project definitions.

STATE OF NEBRASKA  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM  
**STRATEGIC PLAN BUDGET**

EXHIBIT XII

**Current CJIS Projects**

Project	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	TOTALS
AFIS/PCH Interface	\$ 110,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 110,000
SWITCHER/PCH Interface	290,000	0	0	0	0	0	290,000
Interstate Identification Index	109,005	0	0	0	0	0	109,005
JUSTICE/PCH Interface	140,000	0	0	0	0	0	140,000
Gun Instant Check	180,000	0	0	0	0	0	180,000
Sex Offender Registration System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yearly Totals	\$ 829,005	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 829,005

**Proposed CJIS Projects**

Project	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	TOTALS
Management Project	\$ 0	\$ 64,500	\$ 160,500	\$ 60,500	\$ 60,500	\$ 60,500	\$ 406,500
Standards Project	0	58,500	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	266,500
Access Project	0	116,725	154,250	154,250	54,250	0	479,475
Identification Services Project	0	106,600	207,620	272,430	78,000	0	664,650
Corrections Project <sup>1</sup>	0	270,000	150,000	118,000	0	0	538,000
Repository Project	0	376,000	125,000	250,000	500,000	250,000	1,501,000
Index Development Project	0	0	250,000	250,000		0	500,000
Local Applications Project	0	245,000	395,000	150,000	100,000	0	890,000
Information Exchange Project	0	75,000	155,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	980,000
Network Project	0	100,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	900,000
Yearly Totals	\$ 0	\$ 1,412,325	\$ 1,849,370	\$ 1,757,180	\$ 1,294,750	\$ 812,500	\$ 7,126,125

<b>Total Projects</b>	<b><u>\$829,005</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,412,325</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,849,370</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,757,180</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,294,750</u></b>	<b><u>\$812,500</u></b>	<b><u>\$7,955,130</u></b>
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<sup>1</sup> FY 1998 amount of \$265,000 includes a \$150,000 DCS legislative budget request and \$115,000 from NCHIP.



## IX. FUNDING

## IX. FUNDING

EXHIBIT XIII - Strategic Plan Funding, which follows this page, presents the funding requirements and available funding for this project relative to the budget defined in the previous section. Federal funds from the state NCHIP grant and the 5 percent set-aside amount from the Byrne block are already targeted toward the CJIS Strategic Plan. The \$430,000 budget for federal 1998 fiscal year NCHIP grant funds is an estimate of what will be available; actual grant amounts will not be determined until September 1997. The \$460,000 for FY 1999 is an estimate of potential funding sources.

It is anticipated that additional federal funds will be available in FY 1999. Potential sources include additional Byrne block grants, State Identification Services (SIS) grants, and possibly additional NCHIP grant funds. None of these potential funds are guaranteed at this time.

STATE OF NEBRASKA  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM  
**STRATEGIC PLAN FUNDING**

EXHIBIT XIII

Funding Source	%	FY 1996 - 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	TOTAL
STATE	0%							
<i>Budget Requests</i>								
<i>BJA Match (5%)</i>		N/A	N/A					\$0
State Subtotal		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FEDERAL	100%							
<i>NCHIP Grant</i> <sup>1</sup>		\$220,000	\$430,000					\$650,000
<i>Other Grants</i> <sup>1</sup>				\$300,000				\$300,000
<i>BJA Block Grant (5%)</i>		0	249,650	\$160,000				409,650
Federal Subtotal		\$220,000	\$679,650	\$460,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,359,650
LOCAL	0%							
<i>Local Match</i>								\$0
<i>Local Applications</i>								0
Local Subtotal		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Available Funding	<u>100%</u>	\$220,000	\$679,650	\$460,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,359,650
Plan Requirements			\$1,412,325	\$1,849,370	\$1,757,180	\$1,294,750	\$812,500	\$7,126,125
Cash Flow		\$220,000	(\$512,675)	(\$1,902,045)	(\$3,659,225)	(\$4,953,975)	(\$5,766,475)	(\$5,766,475)

<sup>1</sup> Estimated funding amount of \$430,000 for FY 1998 is based upon previous years. Application must be made and federal award would occur in September.

## X. PROJECT ORGANIZATION

## X. PROJECT ORGANIZATION

This section of the plan presents the organization structure envisioned for management and operation of this multiple-agency project. The organization is defined in terms of mission, structure, communications, and rules of operation.

### A. MISSION

The CJIS Strategic Plan project is managed and coordinated by the CJIS Advisory Committee. This committee's mission is to provide advice and direction on issues related to data sharing and the use of information technology among criminal justice agencies. This includes establishing criteria and providing a forum for the examination of state and local criminal justice information systems, promoting coordination, promoting the use of voluntary standards, and providing technical assistance.

### B. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

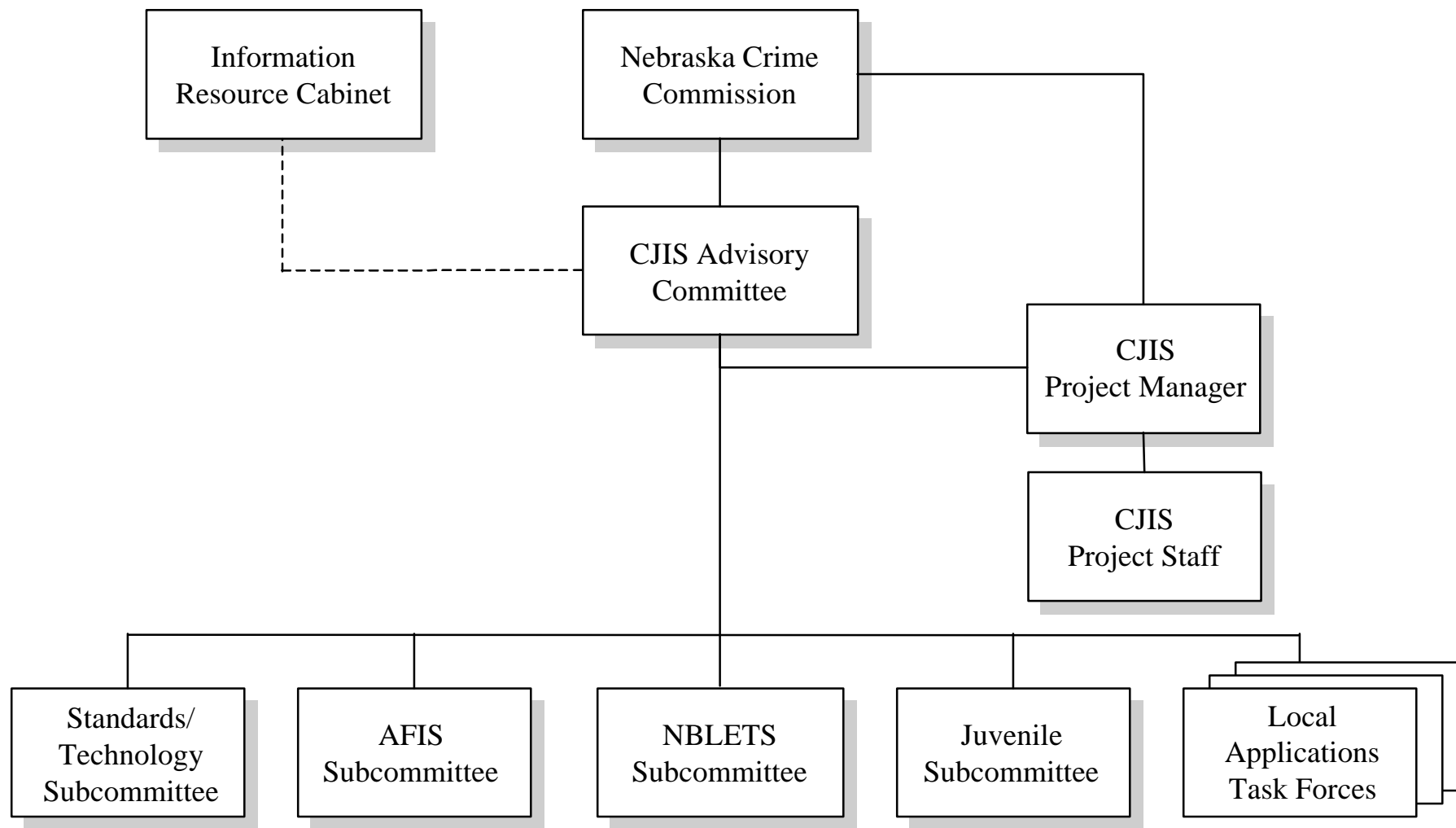
EXHIBIT XIV, which follows this page, presents the organization structure identified for this project. Each of the organizations and/or entities identified on this organization structure is described, along with their respective responsibilities.

#### 1. Nebraska Crime Commission (NCC)

The NCC originally created the CJIS Advisory Committee and approved the contract for completion of this strategic plan. The responsibilities of the NCC are:

- Approve the CJIS Strategic Plan.
- Approve any funding allocations from federal or state funds, unless otherwise targeted.
- Manage the budget for the Strategic Planning project.
- Authorize payments for the CJIS Strategic Plan.
- Continue to sponsor and assist the CJIS Advisory Committee.
- Review and respond to the activities and recommendations of the CJIS Advisory Committee.
- Cooperate with the administering agency and CJIS project manager.

STATE OF NEBRASKA  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM  
**PROJECT ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE**



## 2. Information Resources Cabinet

The IRC serves to establish goals and guidelines for development of the information technology infrastructure within state government, advise the Department of Administrative Services, and make recommendations to the governor and legislature. This group influences the CJIS improvement efforts of the state as it addresses the needs of information technology for all communities of interest (including criminal justice) in state government. IRC responsibilities for this project are defined as:

- Review any key technology infrastructure designs that affect state agency information systems.
- Establish enterprise goals and guidelines and technology standards for state agencies.
- Review and respond to the activities and recommendations of the CJIS Advisory Committee.

## 3. CJIS Advisory Committee

The CJIS Advisory Committee is composed of key Nebraska CJIS stakeholders from state and local agencies. This committee's charter is to identify requirements to improve data communications among criminal justice agencies. Its role is to review and revise the CJIS Strategic Plan and provide policy direction for implementing the plan. The responsibilities of the CJIS Advisory Committee are:

- Review and advise on the overall project budget and modifications.
- Review and revise the Strategic Plan.
- Evaluate and approve technical system designs.
- Recommend projects and establish priorities.
- Review progress on all projects relating to the CJIS Strategic Plan.
- Establish voluntary standards for all components of the CJIS Strategic Plan.
- Approve projects prior to being requested from the legislature.
- Approve system technical designs prior to development and implementation.
- Report progress to the legislature, on a routine basis.

#### 4. CJIS Advisory Committee Subcommittees

To support its efforts, the CJIS Advisory Committee may elect to create a number of subcommittees or task forces to provide detailed direction of particular issues or projects. The responsibilities of the CJIS Advisory Committee task forces are:

- Provide technical guidance on the development of project areas.
- Review topical proposals and make recommendations for approval to the CJIS Advisory Committee.

#### 5. Sponsoring Agencies

State appropriations for large projects may go to a primary sponsoring agency. The sponsoring agencies:

- Manage the project.
- Coordinate project implementation with the CJIS project manager and the CJIS Advisory Committee.

#### 6. Administering Agency and CJIS Project Manager and CJIS Staff

The CJIS project manager reports to the administering agency, which should have experience with implementing technical projects, demonstrated success with coordinating multijurisdictional activities, and a commitment to the CJIS Strategic Plan. Responsibilities of administering agency and the CJIS project manager are:

- Develop and maintain the CJIS project management plan.
- Report project progress to interested parties.
- Review and report on planning, management, and implementation of the tactical projects of the CJIS Strategic Plan.
- Plan, manage, and implement projects under the direct control of the administering agency.
- Communicate project activities to interested parties.
- Develop the standards maintenance process and nomenclature.
- Maintain the CJIS Data Standards.



- Maintain the CJIS Technology Standards.
- Maintain the CJIS Information Exchange Standards.
- Publish and distribute the standards.
- Cooperate with the NCC, the CJIS Advisory Committee, and sponsoring agencies.

#### C. PROJECT COMMUNICATIONS

Interaction among the NCC, IRC, CJIS Advisory Committee, sponsoring agencies, and CJIS project manager will consist of:

- The chairperson or designated representative of the CJIS Advisory Committee will brief the NCC, IRC, and NIDCAC on the activities of the CJIS Advisory Committee and the status of the CJIS Strategic Plan and implementation.
- The sponsoring agencies shall present progress reports to the CJIS project manager, CJIS, and CJIS task forces.
- The CJIS project manager will coordinate with project sponsors, the CJIS Advisory Committee, and CJIS task forces.
- Individual members of the CJIS Advisory Committee will act as liaisons with the agencies and associations they represent.

#### D. CJIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE OPERATING RULES

In order for the CJIS Advisory Committee to operate effectively, rules of participation and voting rights must be established. Presented below is preliminary information regarding the voting rights and participation of members on the CJIS Advisory Committee. The CJIS Advisory Committee will prepare a more detailed set of bylaws for approval by the NCC.

##### 1. Rules of Participation

Rules of participation of the CJIS Advisory Committee members are defined as follows:

- Regular meetings will be held monthly.

- Special meetings can be called by the chairperson or when three board members agree in writing that a special meeting should be held. All members must be notified and provided with an agenda, meeting time, and meeting place in writing at least 10 days prior to the meeting.
- If either two consecutive or three cumulative meetings are missed, the board member may be replaced. This decision is the responsibility of the committee chairperson.
- If necessary, a board member may allow another member to vote for him/her by proxy.

## 2. Voting Procedures and Rights

Voting procedures and rights of the CJIS Advisory Committee members are defined as follows:

- Definition of a quorum - one-half of members voting either in person, by telephone, or by proxy shall represent a quorum.
- Each active member will have one, and only one, vote.
- Procedural decisions are made by a supermajority (two-thirds of voting members).
- Changes to board policy must be approved by a supermajority and then submitted to the NCC for approval.

The board may take action without a meeting. To do this, a form stating the proposed action must be circulated to and signed by all board members.

## XI. 1998 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## XI. 1998 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Implementation of the strategic plan requires its own planning. This section presents the short-term objectives, tasks, and budget required for the first year of the strategic plan.

### A. OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of the first year of the CJIS Strategic Plan implementation is to establish the project organization and initiate the scheduled projects and tasks. At the completion of the first year of the plan, the state will have:

- Selected a project manager.
- Developed a detailed project management plan.
- Finalized the definition of the CJIS governance structure.
- Developed and implemented a project communication strategy.
- Finalized the standards definition process and begun updating the baseline standards.
- Purchased and installed a CJIS Web server and developed static Web pages.
- Hired and trained two new NSP identification technicians and begun increased operations.
- Purchased and installed the networking equipment necessary for real-time fingerprint card submission.
- Implemented a statewide protection order file.
- Completed the design and development of a juvenile offender repository.
- Established mug shot and photo imaging standards.
- Developed and begun implementation of a system for county attorneys.
- Enhanced and begun implementation of an improved PMIS.
- Developed an information exchange system architecture and begun piloting.
- Inventoried local jurisdictions about existing network capabilities.
- Developed a network implementation plan and a message directory RFP.

These outcomes demonstrate the significant amount of effort and coordination that is required in a project of this size and complexity.

## B. BUDGET

The state fiscal year 1998 budget for this project is defined by the first year of the 5-year plan. This amounts to \$1,557,325, which includes all current projects and the project activities scheduled for the first year.

## C. FUNDING PLAN

EXHIBIT XV - Fiscal Year 1998 Funding Plan, which follows this page, presents the proposed funding for the first year of the project. Funding sources for the project have been identified from four primary sources:

- FY 1997 NCHIP grant funds of \$220,000 available from the first 2 years and the estimated amount from the third-year request.
- Estimated FY 1998 NCHIP grant funds of \$430,000.
- Byrne formula grant 5 percent set-aside funds of \$249,650 from the last 2 years and the current federal fiscal year.
- DCS legislative budget request of \$150,000.
- CJIS legislative budget request of \$362,675.

The budget requirements of the current and proposed CJIS tactical projects for the first year have been identified from the overall CJIS Strategic Plan budget. Allocations of these budget amounts have been determined based upon current commitments to the NCHIP grant (\$1,035,000) for the first five projects and federal grant requirements. The state budget request has been targeted to accommodate any staff requirements.

STATE OF NEBRASKA  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM  
**FISCAL YEAR 1998 FUNDING PLAN**

EXHIBIT XV

PROJECT/SUBPROJECT	FY 1998	FY 1998 BYRNE	FY 1997 NCHIP	FY 1998 NCHIP	FY 1998 STATE	FY 1999
Management Project	\$ 64,500				\$ 64,500	\$ 160,500
Standards Project	58,500			\$ 25,000	33,500	52,000
Access Project	116,725	\$ 116,725				154,250
Identification Services Project	106,600			48,100	58,500	207,620
Corrections Project	270,000		120,000	-	150,000 <sup>1</sup>	150,000
Repository Project	376,000			281,900	94,100	125,000
Index Development Project	-			-		250,000
Local Applications Project	245,000	132,925			112,075	395,000
Information Exchange Project	75,000			75,000		155,000
Network Project	100,000		100,000	-	-	200,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,412,325</b>	<b>\$ 249,650</b>	<b>\$ 220,000</b>	<b>\$ 430,000</b>	<b>\$ 512,675</b>	<b>\$ 1,849,370</b>

<sup>1</sup> This amount represents the current FY1998 DCS legislative budget request, supported by CJIS.

STATE BUDGET REQUESTS				
DCS Budget Request			\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
CJIS Budget Request			362,675	\$ 1,239,370
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 512,675</b>	<b>\$ 1,389,370</b>



APPENDIX A  
CJIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM  
STRATEGIC PLAN PARTICIPANTS

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APPENDIX B  
FEDERAL INITIATIVES

## **FEDERAL INITIATIVES**

### **THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (NCHIP)**

NCHIP is a grant program to assist states in automating and/or improving their criminal history record systems to meet requirements introduced by the Brady Handgun Violence Protection Act and the National Child Protection Act of 1993.

The Brady Act mandates that, until November 1998, firearms dealers submit a background check on an individual and not sell that person a handgun until law enforcement notifies the dealer the buyer is eligible or until 5 days have passed. After 1998, firearms dealers will perform background checks directly through the National Instant Background Check System (NICS).

The primary impacts to law enforcement of the Brady Act include:

- Increased data requirements. Law enforcement will need to be able to determine whether an individual is eligible to purchase a handgun or whether the person:
  - » Is under indictment for, or has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.
  - » Is a fugitive from justice.
  - » Is an unlawful user of, or addicted to, any controlled substance.
  - » Has been adjudicated as a mental defective or been committed to a mental institution.
  - » Is an alien who is illegally or unlawfully in the United States.
  - » Was discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions.
  - » Has renounced United States citizenship.
  - » Is subject to a civil restraining order arising out of domestic or child abuse (this condition was added as part of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994).
- Increased volume of background checks.

The National Child Protection Act of 1993, as amended by the Violent Crime Control Act, requires that records of abuse against children be submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) national record system.

*Source: United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, BJS, National Criminal History Improvement Program - Program Announcement, November 1994.*

NCHIP is a grant program administered by the Department of Justice, BJS. It is designed to help states automate their criminal history record systems and improve the accuracy, completeness, timeliness, and accessibility of criminal history records. The program implements the grant provisions of the Brady Handgun Violence Protection Act and the National Child Protection Act of 1993.

The Brady Act authorized \$200 million for the grant program; the Child Protection Act authorized \$20 million. An appropriation of \$100 million was made toward implementation of the Brady Act for 1995. Of this amount, \$88 million was made available for direct award to states. The total 3-year requests made by the states in their NCHIP applications far exceeded the funds available. Accordingly, full funding for even first-year requests was not possible in most cases.

There are three basic levels of NCHIP participation. The level of participation and award amounts depend upon the condition of the applying state's records, the purposes for which funds were requested, and the impact the improvements will have on the availability of records throughout the national system.

### Core Activities

Core activities focus on establishing and enhancing computerized criminal history records and on improving access to and interface between such systems and the NICS. Specifically, core activities relating to basic system development include efforts to:

- Improve the quality of criminal history (with emphasis on automation and disposition capture).
- Increase participation in the FBI's Interstate Identification Index (III).
- Upgrade the accessibility of records for presale and preemployment checks.
- Increase system access to nonfelony records, particularly in areas relating to child or domestic abuse or crimes against the elderly or disabled.
- Establish an interface between criminal history record systems and any state data system that is compatible with the National Incident-Based Reporting System.
- Ensure that information on convictions relating to stalking and domestic abuse are included in, and accessible through, the criminal history database.
- Evaluate, audit, or monitor progress in meeting legislative or program goals.

### Extended Core Activities

In addition to funding core improvements to criminal history records, BJS will provide a limited amount of NCHIP funds (not to exceed \$5 million in total) to selected states to assist in the identification of persons other than felons who are prohibited from purchasing firearms. This effort will support the long-term goals of the permanent system established under the Brady Act by enhancing the effectiveness of the NICS. Funds under this effort can be used to evaluate the feasibility of accessing such records as those of individuals subject to civil restraining orders arising out of domestic or child abuse, as well as to develop protocols for interfacing with non-criminal history systems for purposes of background checks.

States are selected for extended core participation based on level of Computerized Criminal History development, participation in III, extent of automation and technical development, current efforts to interface with other categories of prohibited firearms purchasers (either within the state or interstate), and experience under the BJS Criminal History Records Improvement program.

### Priority State Activities

The Brady Act requires BJS to give preference to states that have the lowest currency of case dispositions in computerized criminal history files. Five states (Vermont, Mississippi, New Mexico, West Virginia, and Maine) have almost no automated records and were designated as priority states. They will each receive \$1 million over their base NCHIP grants to further enhance their systems. These states may use NCHIP funds only to support the basic system development components of the core funding activity.

### THE BRADY HANDGUN VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT

The Brady Handgun Violence Protection Act, enacted in November 1993 and effective in February 1994, requires that licensed firearms dealers request a presale check on all potential handgun purchasers by the chief law enforcement officer in the purchaser's residence. The check is to determine, based on available records, whether the individual is legally prohibited from purchase of the firearm. The sale of firearms is prohibited to an individual who:

- Is under indictment for, or has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.
- Is a fugitive from justice.

- Is an unlawful user of, or addicted to, any controlled substance.
- Has been adjudicated as a mental defective or been committed to a mental institution.
- Is an alien who is illegally or unlawfully in the United States.
- Was discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions.
- Has renounced United States citizenship.
- Is subject to a civil restraining order arising out of domestic or child abuse (this condition was added as part of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994).

The sale may not be completed for 5 days unless the dealer receives approval before that time. The 5-day waiting period requirement terminates by 1998, at which time presale inquiries for all firearms will be made to the NICS. The Brady Act provides that the NICS will supply information on whether receipt of a firearm would violate federal or state law. The Brady Act establishes a grant program to assist states in upgrading criminal records systems and in improving access to, and interfaces with, the NICS.

In addition, the Brady Act provides that funds from the 5 percent set-aside under the Byrne Formula Grant program may be spent for the improvement of state record systems and the sharing of records for the purposes of implementing the Brady Act.

The constitutionality of the Brady Act (specifically, the federal government's mandate that all states institute the background check requirement) is currently being reviewed by the Supreme Court.

### THE NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION ACT OF 1993

The National Child Protection Act of 1993, as amended by the Violent Crime Control Act, requires that records of abuse against children be submitted to the FBI's national record system. The Act also encourages states to adopt legislation requiring background checks on individuals prior to their assuming responsibility for care of children, the elderly, or the disabled. The Act establishes a grant program to assist states in upgrading records to meet its requirements. Under the definition set forth in the Act, "child abuse crimes" includes crimes under any law of the state and are not limited to felonies.



## THE VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL ACT

In addition to amending the Brady Act and the National Child Protection Act of 1993, the Violent Crime Control Act authorized a program to assist states in entering data on stalking and domestic violence into local, state, and national databases. Although funding was deferred, the Act emphasizes the importance of ensuring that data on convictions for these crimes is included in databases being developed with federal funds.

## THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) OF 1994

VAMA, as enacted by the 103rd Congress, is set out in Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law No. 103-322, 108 Stat. 1796 (September 13, 1994).

VAWA reflects a firm commitment towards working to change the criminal justice system's response to violence that occurs when any woman is threatened or assaulted by someone with whom she has or has had an intimate relationship, with whom she was previously acquainted, or who is a stranger. By committing significant federal resources and attention to issues of violence against women, VAWA can respond to the needs and concerns of women who have been, or potentially could be, victimized by violence.

This program authorizes fiscal year (FY) 1995 federal financial assistance to states for developing and strengthening effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies and victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women. Units of local government; Native American tribal governments; and nonprofit, nongovernmental victim service programs are eligible to apply to states for subgrants under this program. Native American tribal governments are also eligible to apply directly to the Office of Justice Programs for discretionary grants.

The impact to law enforcement agencies may include increased training, new policies and procedures, and/or increased data requirements. Impacts will vary with the strategies employed to combat violence against women.

*Source: Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Billing Code 4410-18-P, 28 CFR Part 90, RIN 1121-AA27, Grants to Combat Violence Against Women (DRAFT from Internet, November 27, 1996).*

## Definitions

“*Domestic violence*” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence (including threats or attempts) committed:

- By a current or former spouse of the victim.
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
- By a person who is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse.
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies.
- By any other adult person against a victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies.

“Forensic medical examination” means:

- All medical diagnostic procedures performed for a sexual assault victim, including, but not limited to:
  - » Examination of physical trauma.
  - » Determination of penetration, force, or lack of consent.
  - » Patient interview.
  - » Collection and evaluation of evidence.
- The records and test results of such diagnostic procedures and evidence collection must be obtained in a manner suitable for use in a court of law.

## Law Enforcement and Prosecution Grants to Reduce Violent Crimes Against Women

For FY 1995, Congress appropriated \$26 million to the Department of Justice as a down payment towards assistance to combat violent crimes against women. Part T authorizes an appropriation of \$130 million for FY 1996 and increasing amounts in following years.

Thus, the \$26 million appropriation for FY 1995 is the initial step of a multiyear program designed to encourage states to implement innovative and effective criminal justice approaches to this problem. VAWA enumerates the following seven broad purpose areas for which funds may be used:

1. Training for law enforcement officers and prosecutors to identify and respond more effectively to violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence.
2. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women.
3. Developing and implementing more effective police and prosecution policies and services for preventing and responding to violent crimes against women.
4. Developing and improving data collection and communications systems linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for purposes of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions.
5. Developing, expanding, or improving victim services programs, including improved delivery of such services for racial, cultural, and ethnic minorities and providing specialized domestic violence court advocates.
6. Developing and enhancing programs addressing stalking.
7. Developing and enhancing programs addressing the special needs and circumstances of Native American tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women.

Additionally, by statute, 4 percent of the amount appropriated each year is available for Native American tribal governments through a discretionary program. For FY 1995, this program will fund up to 15 to 20 programs. Tribes, which may apply individually or as a consortium in order to maximize resources, are encouraged to develop programs that address their unique needs.

#### Eligibility Requirements Applicable to the States

To be eligible to receive grants under this program, states must develop plans that comply with the requirements set out in VAWA. Although grant amounts are limited for FY 1995, states should plan their VAWA activities with a view to implementing a continuing program over the next several years.

1. States must demonstrate how they plan to distribute their grant funds each year. At least 25 percent must be allocated to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, and 25 percent to victim services programs.
2. Priority must be given to areas within the state of varying geographic size with the greatest showing of need. Need is based on population and the availability of existing domestic

violence and sexual assault programs in the population and geographic area to be served. States must ensure equitable geographic distribution among urban, nonurban, and rural areas. States must also address the needs of populations previously underserved due to geographic location, racial or ethnic barriers, or special needs such as language barriers or physical disabilities.

3. In their applications, states and Native American tribal governments must certify that they (or another level of government) will incur the full out-of-pocket costs for forensic medical exams involving sexual assault victims. Additionally, each state and Native American tribal government must provide certification that its laws, policies, and practices do not require, in connection with the prosecution of any misdemeanor or felony domestic violence offense, that the victim bear the costs associated with the filing of criminal charges against the domestic violence offender or the costs associated with the issuance or service of a warrant, protection order, and witness subpoena.
4. States are required to consult and coordinate with nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services programs, including sexual assault and domestic violence victim services programs.

#### CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN AND SEXUALLY VIOLENT OFFENDER REGISTRATION ACT

This act (known as the Jacob Wetterling Act) requires states to establish 10-year registration programs for persons convicted of certain crimes against minors and sexually violent offenses and to establish a more stringent set of registration requirements for a subclass of highly dangerous sex offenders, characterized as “sexually violent predators.” Impacts to law enforcement agencies responsible for registration (e.g., the Nebraska State Patrol) include:

- Increased volume of sex offender registrations.
- Increased data requirements for “sexually violent predators,” such as:
  - » Identifying factors.
  - » Anticipated future residence.
  - » Offense history.
  - » Documentation of any treatment received for the mental abnormality or personality disorder of the offender.

- Requirement to transmit conviction data and fingerprints to the FBI. However, duplicative transmission of conviction data and fingerprints is not required at the time of initial registration if the state already has sent this information to the FBI (e.g., at the time of conviction).

Failure to comply with the requirements of this act will financially impact a state's criminal justice improvement funds by resulting in a 10 percent reduction in the state's Byrne Formula Grant funding.

*Source: Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Billing Code 4410-01, RIN 1105-AA36, Proposed Guidelines for the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (DRAFT from Internet, November 27, 1996).*

Section 170101 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 contains the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (hereafter referred to as "the Act"). The Act provides a financial incentive for states to establish 10-year registration requirements for persons convicted of certain crimes against minors and sexually violent offenses and to establish a more stringent set of registration requirements for a subclass of highly dangerous sex offenders, characterized as "sexually violent predators." States that fail to establish such systems within 3 years (subject to a possible 2-year extension) face a 10 percent reduction in their Byrne Formula Grant funding (under 42 U.S.C. 3756), and resulting surplus funds will be reallocated to states that are in compliance with the Act.

States are encouraged to submit descriptions of their existing or proposed registration systems for sex offenders in conjunction with their applications for Byrne Formula Grant funding, even prior to the expiration of the "grace period" provided by the Act for achieving compliance. Those submissions will enable the Department of Justice to review the status of state compliance with the Act and to suggest any changes necessary to achieve compliance before the funding reduction goes into effect.

To maintain eligibility for full Byrne Formula Grant funding following the 3-year grace period, states will be required to submit information that shows compliance with the Act in at least one program year or an explanation of why compliance cannot be achieved within that period and a description of good faith efforts that justify an extension of time (but not more than 2 years) for achieving compliance. States will also be required to submit information in subsequent program years concerning any changes in sex offender registration systems that may affect compliance with the Act.

The Act pertains to offenders who are convicted of offenses in the pertinent categories subsequent to establishment of the registration program. The Act does not require states to attempt to identify and impose registration requirements on offenders who were convicted of offenses in these categories prior to the establishment of a conforming registration system.

### Definition of “Criminal Offense Against a Victim Who Is a Minor”

The Act prescribes a 10-year registration requirement for persons convicted of a “criminal offense against a victim who is a minor.” “Minor” should be understood to mean a person below the age of 18. The definition of “criminal offense against a victim who is a minor” includes any of the following:

- Kidnapping of a minor (except by a parent) and false imprisonment of a minor (except by a parent).
- Criminal sexual conduct toward a minor. Such offenses include convictions under general provisions defining sexually assaultive crimes - such as “rape,” “sexual assault,” or “sexual abuse” - in cases where the victim is in fact a minor.
- Solicitation of a minor to engage in sexual conduct.
- Using a minor in a sexual performance. This includes both live performances and using minors in the production of pornography.
- Solicitation of a minor to practice prostitution.
- Any conduct that by its nature is a sexual offense against a minor.

The Act gives states some discretion whether to require registration for attempts to commit offenses described above. However, any verbal command or attempted persuasion of the victim to engage in sexual conduct would bring the offense within the scope of the solicitation clause and make it subject to the Act’s mandatory registration requirements. The simplest approach for states would be to include attempted sexual assaults on minors (as well as completed offenses) uniformly as predicates for the registration requirement.

The Act states that (for purposes of the definition) conduct that is criminal only because of the age of the victim shall not be considered a criminal offense if the perpetrator is 18 years of age or younger.

Since the Act’s registration requirements depend in all circumstances on conviction for certain types of offenses, states are not required to mandate registration for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent - as opposed to adults convicted of crimes and juveniles convicted as adults - even if the conduct on which the juvenile delinquency adjudication is based would constitute an offense giving rise to a registration requirement if engaged in by an adult. However, states remain free to require registration for juvenile delinquents, and the conviction of a juvenile who is prosecuted as an adult does count as a conviction for purposes of the Act’s registration requirements.

### Definition of “Sexually Violent Offense”

The Act prescribes a 10-year registration requirement for offenders convicted of a “sexually violent offense,” as well as for those convicted of a “criminal offense against a victim who is a minor.”

The term “sexually violent offense” means any criminal offense that consists of aggravated sexual abuse or sexual abuse or an offense that has as its elements engaging in physical contact with another person with intent to commit such an offense. In light of this definition, there are two ways in which a state could satisfy the requirement of registration for persons convicted of “sexually violent offenses”:

1. If a state has offenses in its criminal code that are designated “aggravated sexual abuse” and “sexual abuse,” it could comply simply by requiring registration for all offenders who are convicted of these state offenses, and all offenders convicted of any state crime that has as its elements engaging in physical contact with another person with intent to commit such an offense.
2. Second, a state could comply by requiring registration for offenders convicted for criminal conduct that would violate 18 U.S.C. 2241 or 2242 - the federal “aggravated sexual abuse” and “sexual abuse” offenses - if subject to federal prosecution. Generally, 18 U.S.C. 2241-42 proscribe nonconsensual “sexual acts” with anyone, “sexual acts” with persons below the age of 12, and attempts to engage in such conduct. “Sexual act” is generally defined to mean an act involving any degree of genital or anal penetration, oral/genital or oral/anal contact, or direct genital touching of a victim below the age of 16 in certain circumstances even without penetration.

States that elect the second option do not necessarily have to refer to these federal statutes in their registration provisions, but could alternatively achieve compliance by requiring registration for the state law offenses that encompass types of conduct proscribed by 18 U.S.C. 2241-42. Moreover, a state need not define sex offenses whose scope is congruent with 18 U.S.C. 2241-42 to take the latter approach. If state law does not criminalize some types of conduct that are covered by 18 U.S.C. 2241-42, then a person who engages in the conduct will not be subject to prosecution and conviction under state law, and there will be no basis for a registration requirement.

#### Definition of “Sexually Violent Predator”

Offenders who meet the definition of “sexually violent predator” are subject to more stringent registration requirements than other sex offenders.

A “sexually violent predator” is a person who has been convicted of a sexually violent offense and who suffers from a mental abnormality or personality disorder that makes the person likely to engage in predatory sexually violent offenses.

A “mental abnormality” is a disorder involving a disposition to commit criminal sexual acts of such a degree that it makes the person a menace to others. There is no definition of “personality disorder” in the Act; hence, the definition of this term is a matter of state discretion. For example, a state may choose to utilize the definition of “personality disorder” that appears in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders: DSM-IV, American Psychiatric Association, (4th ed. 1994).

“Predatory” means an act directed at a stranger or at a person with whom a relationship has been established or promoted for the primary purpose of victimization.

The determination whether an offender is a “sexually violent predator” is to be made by the sentencing court with the assistance of a board of experts. The Act does not require, or preclude, that all persons convicted of a sexually violent offense undergo a determination as to whether they satisfy the definition of “sexually violent predator.” It also does not specify under what conditions such an inquiry must be undertaken. A state that wishes to comply with the Act must adopt some approach to this issue, but the specifics are a matter of state discretion.

#### Specifications Concerning State Registration Systems Under the Act

Paragraph (1) of subsection (b) sets out duties for prison officials and courts in relation to offenders required to register who are released from prison or who are placed on any form of postconviction supervised release (“parole, supervised release, or probation”). These duties include:

- Informing the person of the duty to register and obtaining the information required for registration.
- Informing the person that he/she must give written notice of a new address within 10 days to a designated state law enforcement agency if he/she changes residence.
- Informing the person that, if he/she changes residence to another state, he/she must inform the registration agency in the state he/she is leaving and must also register the new address with a designated state law enforcement agency in the new state within 10 days (if the new state has a registration requirement).
- Obtaining fingerprints and a photograph, if they have not already been obtained.
- Requiring the person to read and sign a form stating that these requirements have been explained.



*The Act requires that additional information be obtained in relation to a person who is required to register as a “sexually violent predator.” This information consists of the name of the person, identifying factors, anticipated future residence, offense history, and documentation of any treatment received for the mental abnormality or personality disorder of the person.*

States that wish to comply with the Act will need to adopt statutes or administrative provisions to establish these duties and ensure that they are carried out. These informational requirements, like other requirements in the Act, only define minimum standards, and states may require more extensive information from offenders.

The responsible officer or court shall forward the registration information to a designated state law enforcement agency. The state law enforcement agency must immediately enter the information into the appropriate state law enforcement record system and notify a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the person expects to reside. States that wish to achieve compliance with the Act may need to modify state record systems if they are not currently set up to receive all the types of information the Act requires from registrants.

The state law enforcement agency is also required to immediately transmit the conviction data and fingerprints to the FBI. No changes will be required in the national records system, because the Act only requires transmission of conviction data and fingerprints, which the FBI already receives. The Act should not be understood as requiring duplicative transmission of conviction data and fingerprints at the time of initial registration if the state already has sent this information to the FBI (e.g., at the time of conviction).

Annual verification of address with the designated state law enforcement agency is required for offenders generally, through the return within 10 days of an address verification form sent by the agency to the registrant. However, the verification interval is 90 days (rather than a year) for “sexually violent predators.” As noted earlier, these are baseline requirements that do not bar states from requiring verification of address at shorter intervals than those specified in the Act.

The designated state law enforcement agency is required to notify other interested law enforcement agencies of a change of address by the registrant. Specifically, when a registrant changes residence to a new address, the designated law enforcement agency must:

- Notify a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the registrant will reside, and
- If the registrant moves to a new state, notify the law enforcement agency with which the offender must register in the new state (if the new state has a registration requirement).

The registration requirement remains in effect for 10 years. As noted earlier, states may choose to establish longer registration periods. The registration requirement for “sexually violent predators” under the Act terminates upon a determination that the offender no longer suffers from a mental abnormality or personality disorder that would make him/her likely to engage in a predatory sexually violent offense. This provision does not require review of the offender’s status at any particular interval. For example, a state could set a minimum period of 10 years before entertaining a request to review the status of a “sexually violent predator.”

### Criminal Penalties for Registration Violations

The Act provides that a person required to register under a state program established pursuant to the Act who knowingly fails to register and keep such registration current shall be subject to criminal penalties.

### Release of Registration Information

Restrictions on the release of information under this Act do not constrain the state’s release of information independent of the operation of the registration system. For example, a state will normally have criminal history information about an offender and will often have current address information as part of general probation or parole supervision requirements, independent of any special requirements imposed as part of the sex offender registration system. The Act does not limit the release of such information. However, the information collected under a state registration program shall be treated as private data, except under specified conditions:

- Disclosure to law enforcement agencies for law enforcement purposes. This exemption permits use of the information for all law enforcement purposes, including all police, prosecutorial, release supervision, correctional, and judicial uses.
- Disclosure to government agencies conducting confidential background checks. “Confidential” should be understood to mean a background check where information is disclosed to an interested party or parties - such as a background check conducted by a government agency that provides information concerning prospective employees to public or private employers - as opposed to release of the information to the general public.
- Disclosure to protect the public. The Act does not impose limitations on the standards and procedures that states may adopt for determining when public safety necessitates community notification. Releases of information for public protection purposes short of general community notification - such as giving notice about an offender’s location to the victims of his offenses, or to agencies or organizations in specified categories - are also permitted.

A proviso in the Act states that the identity of the victim of an offense that requires registration under the Act shall not be released. This is to protect the privacy of victims, and its restrictions may accordingly be waived at the victim's option. The proviso applies only to paragraph (3) and does not limit the disclosure of victim identity pursuant to law enforcement uses and confidential background checks.

APPENDIX C  
INFORMATION EXCHANGE LISTING

STATE OF NEBRASKA  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

**INFORMATION EXCHANGE LISTING**

An information exchange is the automated or manual transfer of information (data, photographs, or document images) between criminal justice organizational entities. Information exchanges provide the basis for identifying the connectivity and data needs of each CJIS organizational entity, which enables the identification of standard data elements necessary to allow the automated transfer of CJIS data.

The following table lists the information exchanges that take place within the CJIS environment. Each table entry includes the name and description of the information exchange.

Name	Description
Abstract of Judgment	The form containing summary and disposition data pertaining to a citation.
Application	A fingerprint card submitted for a background check against an applicant to a criminal justice agency or an agency dealing with children or vulnerable adults.
Arrest Information	Information provided by law enforcement to the jail upon booking (e.g., name, address, date of birth, offense).
Arson Inquiry	An inquiry into the central arson case database.
Arson Report	An incident report concerning a fire that is believed to be the result of arson.
Autopsy Report	The results of an autopsy performed by a forensic pathologist. Much of this report is dictated, then typed by staff. The report contains a fact sheet that has most of the demographic data.
Available Jurors List	Submission, upon request by the county, of a list of potential jurors (i.e., licensed drivers) provided by DMV to a County Court.
Board Hearing Schedule	The dates and times of NPB hearings regarding inmate release status. Also pertains to hearings held by the Pardons Board.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Bond	The transmission of bond money collected by the jail to the court.
Case Plan	A plan proposed by the Department of Social Services to Juvenile Court regarding the supervision of a juvenile offender.
Case Referral	A case may be referred from the jurisdiction of another court. The information maintained by a court in its case file that is transferred to the new court.
Citation	A copy of each citation sent by the issuing law enforcement agency to the local county or district court for action.
Classification Study	An evaluation performed by DCS on new prisoners to determine how and where they will be housed and what their responsibilities will be.
Commitment Order	An order committing a convicted offender to a particular correctional institution, with all terms and conditions of the sentence.
Completed Commitment	Notification that an offender has completed his/her sentence.
Correctional Offender Inquiry	An inquiry into the correctional system in regard to an individual who may be an offender.
County Attorney Assignment	Notification of the assignment of a certain County Attorney to a specific court case that has been filed.
Court Case Status Inquiry	A query into the current status and recent actions in criminal court cases.
Court Information Filing	The data contained on an Information form that is filed with the trial courts by the County Attorney to initiate a court action based on probable cause.
Court License Action	A court order sent to a licensing agency to alter the current license status or privilege. These licenses and privileges may involve driving, hunting, fishing, dispensing of alcohol beverages, or handling of explosives.
Court Motion Submission	The filing of motions in court by the County Attorney or a Defense Attorney.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Court Order	A mandate, command, or direction issued by the courts.
Court Schedule	Data about the scheduling or rescheduling of the court calendar. This interface could be on demand.
Court Statistical Reports	Reports exchanged between the Court Administrator and the courts pertaining to caseloads and sentences.
Criminal Case Data	The transfer of investigative and other records from the court case file of an agency.
Criminal Case Disposition	Dispositions from closed cases are collected from the local systems and consolidated, then transferred to CID.
Criminal Complaint	A formal report filed by a person against another person regarding a criminal offense.
Criminal History Inquiry	An inquiry into the state's adult criminal history database for a record of arrest and prosecution for a particular individual. This exchange includes the criminal history response from the CID.
Custody Detainer	Request to hold a person subject to some action by another law enforcement or correctional agency.
Custody Transfer Order	A custody transfer order is created by the trial court administrator as the legal document transferring a sentenced offender to an institution.
Custody Units Inquiry	The amount of time already served by an offender in a jail facility, probation program, prison, or other program of sanction.
Daily Booking Report	List of persons arrested and booked into a local jail during the previous day. This information is used by the County Attorney to start cases and determine probable cause. This list could also include those persons cited and released.
Dispatch Incident Data	Data associated with the dispatch of a law enforcement officer for an incident. This should include the incident number, County Attorney number, time, date, who dispatched, etc.
Driver Compliance	Notification that a driver has complied with the terms of his/her driving penalty.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Driver Record Inquiry	The historical driving record of a Nebraska licensed driver.
Driver Suspension Notification	Notification by mail from DMV to a driver that his/her license will be suspended on a particular date. This is often issued when a driver has failed to appear or comply with driving laws.
Driver Suspension Package	A set of information about a driver's record created by DMV and available to the criminal justice community.
Driving FTA/FTC	The notification of future revocation of privileges by the court to DMV for not complying or not appearing in court on a violation.
Escape/Recapture Notification	Notification that an offender has escaped or that an escapee has been recaptured.
Evidence Images	Various types of images either processed or created by criminal labs. For example, a ballistic image may be transferred to another lab for evaluation.
Evidence Release	List of evidence items for a specific court case that must be approved by the County Attorney in order for a law enforcement agency to release.
Federal Supervised Release Data	Information tracked by the NSP Intelligence Division regarding individuals residing in Nebraska who have been released from federal prison.
Filed Motions	A report of motions filed by the County Attorney and the Defense Attorney pertaining to a specific case.
Fine Deferral	Notification by the courts to DCS that an offender may be released without fine payment, as he/she will pay the fine over time.
Fingerprint Cards	FBI or state fingerprint cards that contain demographic and arrest data, as well as fingerprint images. Unusable fingerprints are returned by the FBI.
Fingerprint Disposition Form	The disposition sheet that is originally attached to the Arrest Fingerprint Card. This form is sent to the County Attorney by the Jail. If the County Attorney declines to prosecute, the form is completed and sent to the CID.



<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Fire Record Inquiry	An inquiry in the State Fire Marshall's database of fire reports.
Furloughs	The processing and approval of a prisoner's request for temporary release from prison.
Gang Data	The data collected from other law enforcement agencies that a certain person is a gang member.
Gang Inquiry	An inquiry about whether a certain person is a known gang member and his/her affiliation.
Hearing Notification	Notification that a hearing has been scheduled.
Implied Consent (ALR)	The implied consent form that is given to a motorist accused of a DUI. The motorist either takes the blood alcohol test or declines; either way, the form is sent by law enforcement to DMV. Failure to comply results in Administrative License Revocation (ALR).
In-Custody Inquiry	An inquiry (and response) to determine whether a particular person is in custody in a facility within the state.
Incident Report	A law enforcement incident report that conforms to UCR standards, used by many agencies as the source data relating to the actual crime. The County Attorney uses this report to determine probable cause and for case filing.
Inmate Appearance Schedule	The court schedule for having inmates appear in court on a specific day and time.
Jail Capacity Inquiry	An inquiry to determine the currently available capacity at a particular detention facility. This is used by law enforcement to determine (based upon available jail space) whether to arrest and book a suspect or just cite and release.
Jail Misconduct Report	A report generated by the jail to document an inmate's misconduct. Used by DCS and NPB for determining release dates.
JARS Report	Submission of jail admission and release information to NCC.

Name	Description
Judgment and Sentence	The legal court document that identifies the actual judgment of a case and the terms of sentence, including probation, time to be served, money judgment, credit for time served, release conditions, and suspension of privileges.
Jury List Inquiry	An inquiry by the county election committee as to whether an individual is eligible to vote (i.e., whether the individual is allowed to serve on a jury).
Jury Request	Request by the District Court for the County Court to provide potential jurors.
Juvenile Criminal History Inquiry	An inquiry into the state's juvenile criminal history database for a record of arrest and prosecution for a particular individual.
Lab Evidence Report	The NSP lab report generated in response to the submission of a request to process certain evidence.
Lab Evidence Submission Form	The form for submitting evidence to an NSP lab.
Lab Status Inquiry	Inquiry (and response) regarding the status of a lab evidence request.
Latent Fingerprints	The submission of latent fingerprints as evidence for processing against the state AFIS database, the Western Identification Network database, or the FBI database.
Licensed Business Inquiry	An inquiry to determine whether a business contains a certain type of license for operation.
Licensed Individual Inquiry	A query and response for checking whether an individual has a certain license. License types include fishing, hunting, or liquor dispensing.
Material Safety Data Inquiry	Inquiry to the NSP Lab regarding the flammability of certain building and clothing materials.
Missing Children Data	Data regarding children reported as missing.
Missing Children Inquiry	An inquiry into the missing children clearinghouse database.
Money for Liquidated Damages	Fines due for destruction (e.g., poaching) of protected animals.
NFIRS Report	The submission of fire incident reports by fire stations to SFM.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Notification Request	A written request by an offender's victim or witness that he/she would like to be notified if the convicted offender is to be released, transferred, etc.
Offender Change in Custody	Notification that a certain offender has changed either the location or classification of custody and/or supervision.
Offender Obligation Status Inquiry	The status of an offender regarding the various terms of his/her sentence. This could relate to the completion of financial penalties or treatment programs. This information is maintained by the court of record.
Offender Release Plan	The official plan for release of a convicted offender back into the populace. This plan is often created by an institution-based release counselor (with some assistance from a parole officer) and approved by the NPB.
Officer's Traffic Accident Report	The traffic accident report that is filled out and submitted by the investigating law enforcement agency.
Pardon Request	A request by a citizen for the Governor to absolve the requestor of all consequences of a crime and conviction, including restoration of civil rights.
Pardon/Commutation Disposition	A decision whether to grant a pardon or commute a sentence.
Parole Hold Notification	Notification that parole credit should be put on hold because the parolee has been booked into jail.
Parole Release Date/Decision	For an offender serving a sentence on a matrix case, the NPB determines the date the offender is released from an institution to actively supervised parole. A similar determination is made when the offender is released to inactive supervision.
Parole Revocation Order	An official order by the NPB to revoke the parole status of a certain offender based on the outcome of a hearing.
Parole Roster	A roster of all offenders currently on parole in the reporting district.
Pawned Items Form	Notification by pawn shops of receipt of articles that are potentially stolen.

Name	Description
Permit Inquiry	An inquiry to determine if an individual has acquired a permit to perform a specific function (e.g., to sell liquor or to hunt).
Persons on Probation/Parole Inquiry	An inquiry by a criminal justice agency on whether a particular person of interest is on probation or parole and under the supervision of DCS.
Pickup Orders	Notification from DMV to law enforcement to detain a driver whose license is invalid.
Presentence Investigation	The Presentence Investigation is created by the local community corrections office and submitted to the trial court judge prior to sentencing. This is mostly textual background and history information about an offender.
Probable Cause	An information package put together by the law enforcement agency for the County Attorney. It is used to show cause as part of the initiation of a criminal case.
Probation Listing	A roster of all offenders currently on probation in the reporting district.
Probation Officer Inquiry	An inquiry to identify the probation officer who is supervising a certain offender.
Probation Reports	Submission of reports by Probation Districts to OPA regarding probation activity within the last month. Also distribution of summary statistical reports by OPA to probation districts.
Prosecution Decision	The County Attorney's decision on whether to prosecute a case that has been referred or submitted by a law enforcement agency.
Protection Order Arrest Notification	Notification that an offender was arrested for violating a protection order.
Protection Order Request	Request by a citizen to the courts for a protection order.
Public Safety Training Certifications	A listing of the certified training a law enforcement officer has completed.
Public Safety Training Completed	Notification that a public safety employee has successfully completed a training course.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Public Safety Training Record Inquiry	An inquiry into the training records of a specific public safety employee.
Public Safety Training Schedules	The specific public safety training schedules.
Release Form	Notification to the jail holding a parolee arrested while on parole that the parole commitment has expired.
Release Notification	Notification to various stakeholders from correctional agencies that an offender is being released.
Report of Death	The report filed by the Medical Examiner reporting a death. This report contains information about the person and the probable cause of death.
Report of No Charges Filed	The notification by a County Attorney that no charges were filed on a suspect in a particular arrest.
Revocation Request	The request for revoking the probation or parole of an offender.
Scheduled Institution Release Date	DCS records officers calculate the estimated date of release for offenders with sentencing guidelines cases only. This is based on the original sentence and the offender's performance in custody. It is periodically recalculated.
Sentence Recommendations	The recommendations of the County Attorney and/or Defense Attorney to the court regarding the terms of an offender's sentence.
Sex Offender Information	Demographic and offense information pertaining to registered sex offenders.
Sex Offender Inquiry	An inquiry about whether a certain person is a registered sex offender.
Sex Offender Registration	The data captured by the county sheriff when a sex offender registers in the state.
SID Number	The State Identification Number assigned to a person after positive identification by CID.
Signing of Court Documents	Notification of the signing of court documents by a judge.
Social Security Number Inquiry	An inquiry by the Social Security Administration to Corrections to determine whether an individual is in custody and should not be receiving benefits.

Name	Description
Stolen/Altered Driver's License	Notification to DMV that a particular driver's license has been stolen or altered. This can occur when licensed liquor dispensers confiscate a license that they believe is invalid.
Supervised Person Arrested	Notification that a person under supervision by DCS has been arrested by a law enforcement agency.
Traffic Accident Statistical Inquiry	A request for an analysis of records of accident reports. This request will involve selected parameters ranging from the general to the specific.
UCR Data	The submission of criminal incident data following UCR standards.
UCR Monthly Report	The monthly statistical report on criminal activity for a particular law enforcement agency based upon its reported UCR data.
Vehicle Inquiry	An inquiry (and response) concerning the registration records of a particular vehicle.
Victim/Witness Traffic Accident Report	The DMV citizen traffic accident report that is filled out by each driver involved in an accident, as well as witnesses to the accident.
Wanted Persons	Persons wanted by law enforcement.
Warrant	Warrants are entered, printed out, and signed by a judge. They are then manually sent to the local LEO for maintenance, data entry, and responding to calls.
Warrant Information	The data contained on a warrant that is exchanged with another agency.
Warrant Request	A request by a probation, parole, or law enforcement officer for a warrant to be issued for the arrest of a subject.

APPENDIX D  
GLOSSARY

STATE OF NEBRASKA  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

**GLOSSARY**

This glossary provides a reference for terms used in Nebraska CJIS documents. The primary source of definitions is the Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology (Second Edition, 1981), published by the U.S. Department of Justice.

<b><u>Term/Acronym</u></b>	<b><u>Definition</u></b>
Arrest	Taking an adult or juvenile into physical custody by authority of law for the purpose of charging the person with a criminal offense or a delinquent act or status offense, terminating with the recording of a specific offense.
Batch Transaction	In this document, batch refers to the submission of transactions from another system in potentially large groups. These submissions may be made through system interfaces or manually (e.g., via tape).
Conviction	The judgment of a court, based on the verdict of a jury or judicial officer, or on the guilty plea or nolo contendere plea of the defendant, that the defendant is guilty of the offense(s) with which he or she has been charged.
Court Order	A mandate, command, or direction issued by a judicial officer in the exercise of his/her judicial authority. Court orders include warrants, no contact orders, restraining orders, protection orders, antiharassment orders, and special orders to avoid particular areas.
Crime	An act committed or omitted in violation of a law forbidding or commanding it for which the possible penalties for an adult upon conviction include incarceration, for which a corporation can be penalized by fine or forfeit, or for which a juvenile can be adjudged delinquent or transferred to criminal court for prosecution. Also referred to as criminal offense.
Criminal History	Information contained in records collected by criminal justice agencies on individuals, consisting of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, information on other formal criminal charges, and any disposition arising therefrom, including sentences, correctional supervision, and release. In Nebraska, PCH is the central repository for criminal history information.



<b><u>Term/Acronym</u></b>	<b><u>Definition</u></b>
Criminal Justice	Any activity pertaining to crime prevention, control, or reduction or the enforcement of the criminal law, including, but not limited to, police efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or to apprehend criminals; activities of courts having criminal jurisdiction and related agencies (including prosecutorial and defender services); activities of corrections, probation, or parole authorities; and programs related to the prevention, control, or reduction of juvenile delinquency or narcotic addiction.
Criminal Justice Agency	A court or government agency that administers criminal justice pursuant to a statute or executive order that allocates a substantial part of its budget to the administration of criminal justice.
Felony	A criminal offense punishable by incarceration of more than 1 year.
III	Interstate Identification Index. This index, maintained by the FBI, lists individuals who have criminal history records in states that participate in the program.
Law Enforcement Agency	A federal, state, or local criminal justice agency or identifiable subunit of which the principal functions are the prevention, detection, and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders.
Misdemeanor	An offense punishable by incarceration, usually in a local confinement facility, for a period of which the upper limit is prescribed by statute in a given jurisdiction, typically limited to a year or less.
NCIC 2000	An FBI initiative to upgrade the NCIC to better meet the needs of federal and state criminal justice agencies.
Offender	An adult who has been convicted of a criminal offense.
Person	A human being, or group of human beings considered a legal unit, having the lawful capacity to defend rights, incur obligations, prosecute claims, or be prosecuted or adjudicated.
Person of Interest	A person for whom a warrant has not been issued but who is being sought by a criminal justice agency. Examples include witnesses, suspects, and overdue motorists.
Probation	The conditional freedom granted by a judicial officer to an alleged or adjudged adult or juvenile offender, as long as the person meets certain conditions of behavior.

<b><u>Term/Acronym</u></b>	<b><u>Definition</u></b>
Supervised Person	A person subject to adjudication, or who has been adjudicated to be an offender, who is under authorized and required guidance, treatment, and/or behavior regulation.
Vehicle	A motorized conveyance capable of transporting its operator. This includes automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, boats, farm and construction equipment, and airplanes.
Wanted Person	A person sought by law enforcement authorities because an arrest warrant has been issued or because he or she has escaped from custody.
Warrant	A writ or court order authorizing an arrest, seizure, or search or the performance of some other designated act.